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NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

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TELEGRAMS.

Explosion of a Steam-Ship's Boilers at Marseilles.

Fifty-Five of the Passengers and Crew Killed Outright.

All the Others on Board More or Less Injured.

Bursting of a Locomotive Boiler Near Hornellsville.

Present Status of the Case of Dr. Houard.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS.

Boilers of a Passenger Steam-Ship Blown up in France—Fifty-five Lives Lost.

MARSEILLES, June 16.—While the Spanish steam-ship *Guadayea* was lying in this port today, crowded with passengers, her boilers exploded. The entire upper portion of the ship was torn to pieces. Of those on board few escaped death or injury. Forty-four passengers and eleven of the officers and crew were killed. Immediately after the explosion the steamer took fire, and the flames communicated to the dock. A serious conflagration was threatened. Several hundred bales of cotton were consumed, when the flames were subdued.

Bursting of an Express Locomotive on the Erie Railroad—Two Persons Killed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16.—The locomotive of the express train on the New-York and Erie Railway, due here at 11½ last night, exploded its boiler, fifteen miles on this side of Hornellsville, near Swan Station, instantly killing JOHN MILLER, fireman, and fatally injuring JACOB THOMPSON, engineer, besides slightly injuring JOHN D. ROBINSON, who was riding on the engine, and a lady passenger. Cause of the accident unknown. MILLER and THOMPSON were both residents of Buffalo. THOMPSON was considered one of the best engineers on the road, and had hosts of friends. The night express last night was detained to take Mrs. THOMPSON to Hornellsville, where her husband had been conveyed.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

Significance of the Recent Suggestion to Strengthen the Navy—The Case of Dr. Houard.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A few weeks before the close of the late session of Congress, several gentlemen of high official position had a private conference, with a view of strengthening our navy. While they did not meditate hostile measures, they were of opinion that the position of Spain toward the United States required this Government to be prepared to assert its power in case of emergency, and enforce a compliance with its reasonable demands. It was known at the time that Spain was tardy in acting upon the case of Dr. HOUARD, the Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid having, in Gen. SICKLES' absence from his post, been instructed by Secretary FISH, on March 9, to remonstrate against the proceedings of the Spanish authorities in Cuba concerning him as a violation of the treaty of 1795, and to ask his immediate release; further, that on March 26, our Chargé d'Affaires was instructed to press the case of Dr. HOUARD upon the attention of the Spanish Government. President GRANT, on receiving a letter from Mrs. DUTTON, in behalf of her brother, Dr. HOUARD, made an indorsement upon it before he sent it to the Department of State, expressing in brief but emphatic terms his indignation at the manner in which the doctor had been treated, he having been arrested eighteen months ago and sent to Spain on the 4th of March last. It seems, however, that nothing decisive resulted from the conference of the prominent gentlemen to whom reference has been made. The Spanish Government, through its former Minister, Mr. ROBERTS, had asked for the recall of Gen. SICKLES, on the ground that he had made his presence distasteful by interfering with the political questions of that country. The communication was made verbally. As the case of M. CATACAZY was adverted to, there seemed to be no difficulty in ridding Madrid of the presence of the objectionable Minister. Not long ago Gen. SICKLES returned to Madrid to reiterate the instructions relative to Dr. HOUARD and to present his letter of recall.

Although it is said in official quarters that our relations with Spain are friendly, no successor to Gen. SICKLES will be appointed until several matters in the controversy, including the liberation of Dr. HOUARD, shall be adjusted. The Spanish Government has as yet failed to be convinced that Dr. HOUARD is a citizen of the United States, but it may release him as a friendly act in accordance with the request of this Government, information to this effect having been received.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

Delegates Appointed from Utah, but Uninstructed.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 15.—The Democratic Territory Convention elected Hadley D. Johnson, E. P. Johnson and John H. Ely, delegates, and Lloyd Rawlins, A. Minor and William T. Barber alternates to the Baltimore Convention, and indorsed the Cincinnati platform and nominations, but declined to instruct the delegates.

STEAM-SHIP ASHORE.

The Nevada Aground in a Fog at Queenstown and Floated off by the Tide.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The steam-ship *Nevada* which sailed from New-York, June 5, as she approached this harbor went ashore at 2 o'clock this afternoon half a mile east of Roches' Point, a dense fog prevailed at the time. The passengers and mails were safely landed. The ship having been lightened came off with the next tide and was towed to this port this evening.

UTAH.

Sunday Ordinances in Salt Lake—Saloon and Cigar Stores to be Closed.

SALT LAKE, June 15.—It is reported that ice-cream saloons, beer-gardens, livery stables, boot-black stands and barber-shops will all be closed to-morrow by the Mormon authorities. The saloon-keepers were severally fined $100 for selling liquor on last Sunday. The cigar venders have agreed to open for business to-morrow, and will test the legality of the ordinance.

PEACE.

An International Peace Meeting in Boston—A Calm Before the Storm of the Jubilee.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16.—The International Peace meeting was held in the Music Hall tonight. The exercises were intended as preliminary to the musical festival, which opens to-morrow. An immense audience was present. Addresses were made by Rev. J. B. MILES, President of the Bunker Hill Association; Hon. E. S. TOBEY, ELIHU BURRITT and Hon. GEO. B. LORING. Significance was given to the fact that the occasion was the anniversary of the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill, and allusions were made to the Peace Jubilee. Mr. LORING concluded his spirited address by reference to the arbitration pending in England, and expressed confidence in the result of the approaching conference at Geneva. He was followed by Rev. Dr. BURNS, of London, who was greeted with enthusiasm, and who assured the American people that not in this generation could war occur between the two nations. His remarks were most eloquent and abounded in cordial sentiments. The various addresses were interspersed by appropriate music by the Handel and Haydn Society and by the congregational singers, led by Prof. TOURJEE.

WASHINGTON.

A Commission to the Montana and Dakota Indians—A Woman's Rights Paper—Personal Notes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Gen. COWAN, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Mr. J. S. DELANO, Chief Clerk, and Mr. WHAM, of Illinois, the Commissioners appointed to visit Montana and Dakota, on a mission to the Indians of those Territories, will leave here as soon as arrangements can be made. This is not a little pleasure excursion, gotten up for these gentlemen, as the Greeley organ charges, but is a Commission organized to meet appeals which the Government cannot longer resist without incurring grave responsibility. The Sioux Indians are numerous and powerfully organized, so that any outbreak would be large and almost certain to cause an Indian war of considerable extent. They are troubled by the progress of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and must be conciliated and quieted in some way, or else fought. The danger for formidable difficulties is far greater than with the Arizona Indians. The Commission was selected with reference to the work to be undertaken. Gen. COWAN understands as fully as any man in the country the policy of the Government in treating the Indians, and has besides been much among them. Mr. WHAM has had valuable experience as an Indian agent. Mr. DELANO has also been connected with former negotiations with the Indians.

A NEW PAPER.

A new weekly paper has been established here by Rev. CHARLES W. DENNISON. It is called the *Harbinger*, and is devoted to woman's rights, temperance and universal peace. Among its contributors are said to be his wife, Mrs. MARY E. DENNISON, Mrs. LIVERMORE and WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PERSONAL.

Col. PITCHER is to succeed Col. LEE in charge of the Soldiers' Home near this city. Col. LEE is soon to leave for a trip to Europe.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE INTERPOLATION IN THE REVENUE ACT.

The Internal Revenue office has issued in pamphlet form so much of the act of Congress, approved June 6, as provides for the reduction of internal taxes and other purposes. The concluding section, as printed, contains the word "August, 1872," as the date on which the act shall take effect, except where otherwise provided. This word is in the enrolled bill as filed in the Department of State which furnished the Internal Revenue office with a copy of it. It is known who, before the bill was engrossed, erased the word "July" and substituted that of "August." The explanation the person gives for so doing is that he understood several members of the Conference Committee so directed. But in this he erred.

BALLOON OBSERVATIONS BY THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Observer-Sergt. SCHAFFER, of the Signal Service, has received orders to hold himself in readiness to make a balloon ascension from Boston on the 4th prox., for the purpose of scientific observation of the upper-air currents. The ascension is to be the first of a series inaugurated by the War Department Signal office for the solution of questions in relation to aerial currents. Sergt. SCHAEFFER is supplied with a complete set of instruments, and will make a formal report of the results of his observations.

THE FARRAGUT STATUE.

The Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds say that they will exercise their best judgment in carrying out the law of Congress appropriating $20,000 for a statue of the late Admiral FARRAGUT to be faithful in form and feature and most appropriate for erection in Farragut-square. Artists have from now until the 1st of January next to prepare their designs. The selection is to be made within thirty days thereafter by the Committee. They are assured that impartiality and fairness will be strictly regarded toward all competitors.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S TAX REFUNDED.

Ex-President JOHNSON recently received $4,000 as a refund of tax on his salary, the same principle having been applied to President GRANT under a judicial decision.

MEXICO.

The Government Story of the Troubles—Everything Quiet in Puebla.

MATAMORAS, Mexico June 16.—The steamer *Pobasco* brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. and Vera Cruz to the 13th. The disturbances near Puebla had been quelled. The whole interior of the country is quiet and submissive to the authority of the Government. Congress has passed the new Tariff bill prepared by the Government, reducing the rate ten per cent. Coin hereafter pays only five per cent. export duty instead of eight as heretofore. A courier arrived today from Satillo. Gen. FIERRO had reached that city with 1,200 men, Government reinforcements, from Durango, which raises the garrison to 3,000 men, including REVUELTO's force, which had reached there from Monterey. The steamer *Tabasco* landed 375 men and $25,000 for the garrison here.

THE JUBILEE.

Arrival of the Prussian and English Bands.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Prussian Band arrived this morning. The public reception will take place to-morrow morning, when the English Band is expected. The Coliseum is completed and ready for the grand opening of the international festival to-morrow. The hotels, boarding-houses and private quarters are rapidly filling with visitors.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen over the North-west, with fresh to brisk and high easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and areas of rain. Occasional heavy rains have prevailed over the South and Middle Atlantic States. Clear and partially cloudy weather is now prevailing over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and from the Ohio Valley northward over the upper lakes, and north-eastward over New-England and the northern portion of the Middle States, with light to fresh winds.

PROBABILITIES.

Falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather, and areas of rain prevail on Monday north-west of the Ohio Valley. Clear and partially cloudy weather over the Southern States, with light to fresh winds, and over the New-England and Middle States, with light to fresh winds, except along the lower-lake region, where increasing cloudiness, threatening weather, and possibly rain and fresh to brisk southerly winds, are probable.

The Board of Foreign Missions.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 16.—The citizens are already beginning to organize for the reception of the American Board of Foreign Missions in this city next October. A large meeting was held in Centre Church this evening for the purpose of making arrangements, stating what must be done and to excite interest.

An Editorial Excursion.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 16.—Thirty-eight gentlemen, consisting of editors, proprietors and others, connected with the Southern Press from New-Orleans to Richmond, en route for Niagara and a general pleasure excursion North, reached this city this morning by the York River line from Richmond. They leave to-morrow morning for Elmira, N. Y.

Fatal Affray at Concord, N. H.

CONCORD, N. H., June 16. — During a drunken fight, last night, at the house of MICHAEL AAERN, near the crossing of Claremont Railroad, about one mile and a half above this place, JOHN MARR was shot and almost instantly killed. It is not certainly known who committed the deed, but MARTIN DEVENEY, an Irishman employed as a spinner in HALDEN's mills, has been arrested on suspicion. Deceased was twenty-nine years of age, a native of Roxbury, Vt., and employed in a granite quarry.

THE CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

Devotional Exercises Yesterday Among the Young Men's Christian Associations in Convention at Lowell.

LOWELL, Mass., June 16.—The Convention held devotional exercises at Huntingdon Hall, last evening, at which there was a large attendance. The subject was "Personal Consecration." The meeting was very enthusiastic, and so many sought the notice of the Chair that the time of each speaker was limited to five minutes, and subsequently to three and two minutes. President MILLER was in his most happy mood. Previous to the hour of morning service a devotional meeting was held in the Hall. There was no order of the day, each one attending Divine service as inclined, and in most of the churches some of the members participated in the exercises. H. T. LANE MILLER delivered a discourse in the forenoon, at the First Congregational Church, on "The Influence of Women," and in the afternoon at Worthen-street Baptist Church. Out-of-doors meetings were held early in the evening, and many came forward for prayers.

Rev. H. THANE MILLER received by telegraph an invitation to preside at the tent-meeting in Boston to-morrow afternoon, which he accepted. At the closing evening meeting to-night there was a perfect rush, and hundreds were unable to obtain admittance.

There were also services at the First Congregational Church, PETER B. SIMMONS presiding, which consisted of the reading of Scripture, prayers and the singing of a hymn.

Mr. T W. HOOPER of Lynchburg, Va., said he had some question as to how Southern men would be received, and he now returned hearty thanks for their kind reception.

Rev. T. B. SMITH, of St. Paul's Church, Lowell, gave the visiting brethren a valedictory in an eloquent manner.

A large number joined in the exercises, which were closed in a most feeling manner.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Philadelphia is renewing its attempt to secure a permanent zoölogical garden.

There have been so many incendiary fires in Pioche, Nevada, lately, that a vigilance committee is threatened.

Dr. MERRICK BEMIS, the Superintendent of the Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, Mass., has resigned.

The water in White Lake, Sullivan County, has receded several feet in the past three days, and is still rapidly sinking.

The suit brought by the Wing Chung Company against the City of Los Angeles, Cal., for damages during the great riot, has been decided in favor of the city.

WILLIAM J. MCCRACKEN, one of the oldest pioneers of Western New-York, died in Milwaukee yesterday morning, aged eighty-eight. His remains will be taken to Rochester, N. Y., for interment.

An unmarried woman, a relative of MOLLY STARK, has recently died in New-Hampshire, leaving property worth $60,000 to friends, with the restriction that no part of it shall be invested in railroad stocks or manufacturing corporations.

The east end of Louisville, Ky., was thrown into a terrible state of excitement on Saturday night, by a mad dog, which ran through three streets, biting ten or twelve persons, including several little children. Some persons were badly torn by the beast.

The Boston sailing regatta on the Fourth of July will take place at City Point. The Joint Special Committee of the City Government have appointed A. Claxton Cary, Benjamin Dean, Augustus Russ, C. E. Folsom and Charles A. Hayden as judges, and they have been authorized to arrange the details of the regatta, including the prize and course to be sailed over.

The nominations for new members of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College are these: William Gray, Le Baron Russell, Edward H. Clarke, Alexander McKenzie, G. W. C. Noble, Alpheus Crosby, John Lowell, Darwin E. Ware, Wendell Phillips, Josiah G. Abbot. The number of ballots sent in was 550, 200 more than last year.

Gov. HOFFMAN, under the law of 1860, which reduced the sentences of persons convicted of murder to imprisonment for life, whose death warrants were not signed within one year after conviction, has made such formal commutations in the cases of the following-named persons: MARION HALL, PATRICK BRADY, MOSES LOWERBERG and HARVEY DOANE, convicted in 1862, and JAMES LEWHALL, convicted in 1861.

The Jamestown *Journal* says that MARLOW, the murderer, now awaiting the conclusion of the brewery tragedy, wants to make bets, even, that he will not be hung. He says it's too near election times to hang people, and besides that he is a Greeley man, and if "HORACE would bail JEFF. DAVIS, wouldn't he bail me?" He hasn't lost any of his former braggadocio, and announces that "the man is not yet born that will see him hung."

Fears of Hydrophobia in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—The number of persons bitten by dogs in the east end of the city, last night, is ascertained to be about twenty. Great anxiety is felt as to the result, and every attention is being paid to the persons bitten.

CROPS OF 1871.

Statistics from the Report of the Department of Agriculture.

The report of the Department of Agriculture for the year 1871, not yet published, gives the following general summary of the quantities, number of acres, and aggregate value of principal crops of the United States in that year:

Products.	Number of Bushels.	Number of Acres.	Value.
Indian Corn	991,898,000	34,091,137	$478,275,900
Wheat	230,722,400	19,943,893	290,411,820
Rye	15,355,500	1,069,531	12,145,646
Oats	255,743,000	8,365,809	102,570,030
Barley	26,718,500	1,177,666	21,541,777
Buckwheat	8,328,700	413,915	6,900,268
Potatoes	120,461,700	1,220,912	71,836,671
Total	1,649,237,800	66,282,863	$983,652,112
Tobacco, lbs	263,196,100	350,769	25,901,421
Hay, tons	22,239,400	19,009,052	351,717,035
Cotton, bales	3,100,000	......	66,282,863

The average yield, and cost value, and price per bushel, ton or pound, of farm products for the year is estimated as follows:

Indian Corn, bushel	20.1	48.2	$14 02
Wheat, bushel	11.5	$1 25.8	14 56
Rye, bushel	14.3	79.	11 35
Oats, bushel	30.5	40.1	12 26
Barley, bushel	22.6	80.8	18 29
Buckwheat, bushel	20.1	82.8	16 67
Potatoes, bushel	98.6	59.6	58 63
Tobacco, lbs	750	9.8	73 84
Hay, ton	1.17	15 81.5	18 50

The total average cash value per acre of yield in the several States is given as follows:

Maine	$14 47	Texas	$21 66
New-Hampshire	24 96	Arkansas	17 97
Vermont	20 14	Tennessee	10 83
Massachusetts	32 68	West Virginia	15 37
Rhode Island	31 22	Kentucky	13 89
Connecticut	37 83	Ohio	16 95
New-York	24 36	Michigan	19 47
New-Jersey	29 36	Indiana	14 18
Pennsylvania	21 48	Illinois	12 95
Delaware	14 88	Wisconsin	15 05
Maryland	17 80	Minnesota	11 56
Virginia	14 80	Iowa	10 28
North Carolina	10 00	Missouri	13 26
South Carolina	9 41	Kansas	13 10
Georgia	9 61	Nebraska	9 94
Florida	11 81	California	19 73
Alabama	13 19	Oregon	19 41
Mississippi	14 07	Nevada	38 47
Louisiana	16 68	The Territories	30 09

Pardons by Gov. Hoffman—Democratic Opinion of One of Them.

From the Rochester Union, June 15.

The Auburn *Advertiser* of yesterday has the following relating to the visit of Gov. HOFFMAN to Auburn State Prison on Thursday:

"Gov. HOFFMAN did a hard day's work at the prison yesterday, listening to the applications of convicts for commutation of sentence or pardon. Orders were transmitted to the various shops to have the keepers send up all that wanted to see the Governor, and there were 152 convicts brought into the Agent's room in response. Their cases were speedily analyzed and made a note of, and the men sent back to work. The majority of cases were disposed of in short order, being unworthy of serious attention. Probably half a dozen only out of the whole number will be fortunate enough to secure favorable action in their behalf. The Governor brought with him the commutations of sentence of five prisoners and delivered them to the agent. They all take effect the present month. They are as follows: ANTHONY MCCOY, the last of the five or six Livingston County robbers, who held an old man over a stove to extort his money; EUGENE A. PERRY, Onondaga County, sentenced for thirteen years, commuted to seven; EDWARD MALCHER, ZENAS A. GATES and ARTHUR QUINN, sentenced each for short terms, but commuted in view of extenuating circumstances."

The pardon of MCCOY, one of the gang of villains who committed the dastardly outrage upon Mr. GILBERT, at East Avon, was induced by the fact that his accomplices have been at large for some time. The crime he and his associates committed was one that should have sent every man concerned in it to the gallows, had such a punishment been provided for by the statute. The villians who planned and executed the crime are now all at large, and probably mostly hereabouts.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Position of the United States Government Unchanged.

It Will Not Consent to Infringement on the Treaty—The Board of Arbitration Discussing Adjournment—Views of the English Press on Earl Russell's Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President and Secretary FISH are both expected here to-morrow evening, and a Cabinet meeting will be held Tuesday. By that time some decisive action at Geneva in respect to the continuance or termination of the arbitration is expected. There has been no change in position of our Government on the questions that have arisen since the supplemental article was amended by the Senate. It holds that an adjournment of the Arbitration, at this meeting of the Tribunal, without the proper filing of arguments on both sides would be an informality amounting to an actual breach of the terms of the treaty, besides it has no reason for desiring any adjournment, and so far as its interests are concerned would prefer that it should proceed. Holding the view that it does of the terms of the treaty in this respect, our Government could not give its consent to Great Britain's withholding its final argument now, and to an adjournment, without its being filed, without consenting thereby that the treaty, to that extent, should be violated. Any infraction of its terms is not to be for our convenience, and therefore we consent to none. This position of our Government forces Great Britain to move for an adjournment, if she desires one, and to ask for more time, upon whatever ground, for the filing of arguments. It will at the same time make it necessary for the arbitrators to give an interpretation of the terms of the treaty in this particular which our Government is willing to accept. If the tribunal decides it can adjourn and does adjourn at Great Britain's request, this Government abides that decision. But if on the other hand it decides that Great Britain must file her argument now, such decision will make definite action one way or the other necessary for that Government. The British Cabinet agree that the supplemental article protects that Government against indirect claims in this case; but they want future questions of construction that may never arise decided before arbitration goes on. There is a good deal of interest manifested here to know the result, but any feeling akin to anxiety cannot be detected. As viewed here, the responsibility for the failure of the treaty, if it shall fail, will not rest on our Government.

Official Correspondence Relating to the Indirect Claims.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The last European mail brought to Washington the correspondence respecting the claims for indirect losses put forward in the case presented by the United States Government to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva. It is the same as that sent to the House of Representatives by Secretary FISH several weeks ago, which was up to April 25, with the addition of letters from Earl GRANVILLE to Sir EDWARD THORNTON, dated respectively May 1, 6, and 13, the last named being a reply to Secretary FISH's dispatch of 16th April for the use of Mr. THORNTON in any future communications with the Government of the United States. Earl GRANVILLE claims he has been able to show upon the testimony of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, the American Minister, corroborated on examination by the extracts cited by Mr. FISH, that for the first seven years of the discussion, up to 1869, none but direct claims were known as *Alabama* claims, and that the indirect losses were mentioned by the American High Commissioners, not as claims, but as grievances, and were mentioned only to be withdrawn from discussion.

The English mail also brought copies of the appendix to the case presented on the part of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, giving the reports of the committees appointed by the Board of Trade and the Admiralty to examine the lists of claims contained in Vol. VII. of the appendix to the case of the United States. The principles on which their reports are founded are contained in, or are deducible from the following assumptions or propositions: First, that on the one hand there exists no ground for awarding vindictive damages: secondly, that, on the other hand, when once the liability to compensation for a given loss is established, such compensation is to be estimated in accordance with the well-recognized principle of *restitutio in integram*, subject, however, to these considerations as to damages not being of too remote, contingent or speculative a character—which being common to the jurisprudence of all civilized nations, are adopted by international law, and, therefore, seem to these Committees properly applicable to the present position.

THE GENEVA ARBITRATION.

Adjournment to be Discussed Today—The American Representatives Oppose it.

GENEVA, June 16.—The Board of Arbitration under the Treaty of Washington, adjourned yesterday until 2½ o'clock, to-morrow afternoon.

It is rumored that the Americans oppose a long adjournment, and demand an immediate decision.

LONDON, June 16.—Special dispatches from Geneva to the London journals, say the sitting of the Board yesterday lasted only one hour. Lord TENTERDEN presented the formal demand of Great Britain for an adjounment until the question of the indirect claims was settled with the United States. The American agent replied that he had received no instructions from his Government.

The Board will discuss, probably on Monday, the proposal for an adjournment. Some report that the Americans will concede the point, and that England will make no further concessions.

The American Commissioner, Agent, and Counsel, have engaged apartments in Geneva for the season.

The representatives of England dined together yesterday, and make an excursion on the lake today.

Comments of the London Press on the Debate in Parliament—How the Supplemental Article is Viewed.

Our London files, received yesterday by the steam-ship *Brussels*, give the course of public opinion in England on the supplemental article to the Washington Treaty. The leading journals discuss the question in all its phases, as will be seen by the extracts herewith appended.

From the London Times, June 5.

All the arguments used by the members of the Government and their friends last night against the adoption of Lord RUSSELL's motion were arguments against the expediency of being bound to their own declarations. They do scant justice to themselves, for their acts belie their own words. They show, when put to a practical test, that they do not feel assured the indirect claims are withdrawn under the supplementary article. The President is pledged by it that he will make no claim for indirect damages, and that is all. There is no obligation to communicate the new article to the arbitrators. There is no obligation to instruct them that the indirect claims are not within their cognizance. The claims have been made, and are there. A majority of the arbitrators might take them into account in making their award, and the United States might, without contradicting the covenant of the supplementary article, claim the benefit of such an award. In what position should we be under such circumstances? How could we repudiate a judgment thus pronounced? The *Times* agrees with Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE that it would be far better to let the treaty lapse now, if that were the necessary alternative, than to run the risk of such a consummation of our diplomacy. That was the opinion of the Lords yesterday. Although the debate was in the end adjourned, the division on the adjournment was regarded on both sides, and with justice, as evidence of the judgment of the House. The opinion of the Lords is also the opinion of the people.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, June 5.

In the speech that Lord DERBY made last night, and in Lord CAIRNS' speech, even more than in what Earl RUSSELL had to say, will be found a complete justification of the purpose of the debate. The resolution before the House involved no vote of censure on the Government. As Lord DERBY said, it condemned no act of theirs in the past, it asked them to break no pledge for the future; for the Government has all along declared itself resolved to resist the inclusion of indirect losses in the claims advanced by the Americans before the Court of Arbitration. What we see before us is, the expressed determination of the American Government on the one hand never to consent to "any proposition which by implication or inference withdraws any part of the case of the United States Government from the consideration of the tribunal," and on the other the satisfaction of our own Government with a new treaty that does not explicitly withdraw those claims, but only does so by implication or inference. Accordingly, if we are to reconcile the attitude of the two Administrations, we must do so by the supposition that they take different views of what is implied and what should be inferred. In other words, the difference already existing between the two Governments is reshaped and extended. The terms of the new treaty do to the knowledge of the high contracting parties repeat all the dangers of dispute which lay unsuspected in the original form of agreement. Is it true, and how do we know it is true, that the positive declaration made by Mr. FISH on the 4th of May has been rescinded? Has the President really fallen back from the resolve never to consent "to any proposition which by implication or inference withdraws any part of the American case?" If so, in what terms has he communicated this sudden change of determination? But these are idle questions. We know that nothing of the sort has happened; and, therefore, we cannot doubt that in consenting to accept the supplemental article, (with alterations,) the President believes, on the best legal advice, that no such inference as he repudiates can be drawn from it. To him it means nothing except that the money shall not be asked for. That, he will say, is the sole object of the treaty article, and the single concession it makes from the American side of the dispute—the indirect claims not being withdrawn—their validity being reasserted, indeed, by the terms of the article itself, and by a point-blank refusal to withdraw such claims even by "inference or implication."

From the Times, June 6.

We may fairly hope that there will be no necessity to press Lord RUSSELL's motion to a division to-night. We hope so on many grounds. In the first place, the debate of Tuesday night and the division which followed it answered every purpose that could be gained by a division on Lord RUSSELL's motion. There could be no doubt as to the balance of reason, of statesmanship, and of political courage, any more than there could be as to numbers. The Ministry were told by successive speakers—by Lord DERBY most clearly of all—that their intentions were believed to be good, but their acts had inspired the country with a painful apprehensions that they might fall below their professions. This was a frank and truthful, if not complimentary, expression of public opinion; and if the Ministry desire, as we must suppose they do, to put themselves right with the country, they ought to lay it to heart. Let them vindicate themselves and relieve us all from anxiety by giving such an assurance as all the speakers in Tuesday's debate, from Lord GREY onward, desired. We hope, for their own sake as well as ours, that the Government will be able to tell us something which may make the formal approval of Lord RUSSELL's motion unnecessary. There is a further reason which seems to us to make it probable. Today is the 6th of June, and we are within nine days of the period for closing the arguments before the arbitrators. We are still nearer the day fixed for the adjournment of Congress. It is evident that some arrangement must by this time have been made between the two Governments relative to the procedure at Geneva on the 15th. It is rumored at Washington that there will be a temporary adjournment of the arbitration at the instance of the agents of the two Powers, the sanction of the Senate not being, apparently, thought necessary. It is manifest that this rumor is an anticipation of the truth, and we trust Lord GRANVILLE will be able to tell the Lords this evening how far there is any foundation for it.

The Ministry are entitled to ask why it is that their negotiations with the American Government excite so much suspicion, not to say alarm, even among their most faithful friends, and it is well the question should be answered, that they may see how distrust may be allayed by seeing how it has been generated. We must begin, of course, with the original treaty. We now know that there was an understanding on the part of our Commissioners at Washington that indirect claims would not be presented at Geneva, and that they communicated this understanding to the Government. This is the statement of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, who says in the same breath that Lord RIPON and himself have been throughout in perfect agreement about the matter, and Lord RIPON's speech on Tuesday inferentially confirmed it. The Ministry do not admit that they acquiesced in the use of ambiguous language on the strength of this understanding, but Prof. BERNARD has explained that, according to his view, a diplomatist must be content with "less accurate" language, and the result was the acceptance of a sentence supposed to express an agreement as to the claims, and proved in the event to cover no agreement at all. The United States Government have never wavered in saying that they have always believed indirect claims to be included in the treaty; and as soon as they said this there was an end of the dispute. It is useless for us to prove, however conclusively, that the terms of reference exclude indirect claims, if the Government at Washington tell us they always believed the contrary. We need not dwell any longer on the first error, or on the dangerous eagerness it showed to accept a form of agreement when the least pains to give precision to the words supposed to express it would have proved that there was in fact no agreement. Nor shall we linger over the delay in taking note of the divergence of views of the two Governments when first made public, or on the impolicy of the line insisted upon by Mr. GLADSTONE in subsequent discussions. It should have been evident to any one who could enter into the feelings of another that an attempt to prove to him that he is acting contrary to his own pledges is not the way to produce concord. We pass on to the next occasion on which distrust was painfully provoked, which occurred when the time came to put in the counter cases. As we think of the coming 15th of June we look back upon the 15th of April with unfeigned disquiet. The Ministry could not make up their minds to the last moment as to what they would do; Mr. FISH told them they were bound to put in a counter case; they never quoted to him the words of the treaty to show it was optional; and at the last they took counsel of Gen. SCHENCK, who assured them he thought they might file a counter case, under protest, without risk of compromising their position. After all, it appeared, when our counter case was delivered, that the United States' agent at Geneva was not prepared to admit that any protest could accompany it, his Government having given him no instructions to receive it.

From the London Telegraph, June 6.

The keynote of the Ministerial position on the American question was stated by Lord GRANVILLE on Tuesday night: "I am perfectly convinced that, should this treaty unfortunately fall to the ground, which is not yet certain, we shall stand better before the whole world if we exhaust every means of coming to a favorable end of the misunderstanding which unfortunately has arisen." In that spirit the Foreign Secretary has acted throughout. From that point of view, though the success or failure of his present honorable exertions may be momentous, the manner in which he conducts the controversy is also matter of grave future importance. Should we obtain from the American Government a waiver of the indirect claims, it is better to have done so by means of courteous representations than through threats. If we fail in convincing President GRANT and his Secretary of State that these claims are absolutely inadmissible, it is well that our calm and argumentative remonstrances should be on record rather than any pert menaces which might afford a patriotic excuse for rejecting what was in itself reasonable and right. The situation seems eminently favorable to conciliatory adjustment. It would appear, from the declarations published on both sides, that while the American Government hesitates to make a formal withdrawal of the paragraph relating to indirect losses inserted in its case, it is quite willing to add to the treaty a clause which binds it to make no claim in respect to such losses. It may be asked, why should not that Government have simply canceled or withdrawn the original arguments? There are two reasons—one based on feeling, the other on the Constitution of the United States. No Ministry likes to admit publicly that it has made a mistake. It may be true that the insertion of the claim was due entirely to Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, yet the Washington Cabinet, no doubt, feels a certain reluctance to repudiate its own agents. There is another reason. The presentation of these claims in the case was, it is true, the act of the American Executive through its agents; but it was based on a theory that the treaty, to which the Senate also is a party, sanctioned their insertion. It is, therefore, natural enough for the Washington statesmen to say that they cannot of their own authority withdraw a demand professedly based on a compact made by the Senate as well as by the President; and instead of doing so, they ask that body to add to the treaty something that sets aside the pretension. It seems to us that this country is pretty well guarded when the original and unauthoritative remarks of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS are superseded by the sober second thoughts of the President and Senate, expressed in a formal and supplemental article, added to the original treaty.

From the Daily News, June 6.

When, after a sharp and eager parley, the House of Lords agreed on Tuesday night to an adjournment of the debate on Earl RUSSELL's motion, everybody felt that a breathing-space and a new chance had been secured for the Government. The adjournment had been hotly opposed and eagerly demanded on this especial ground. Had the House gone to a division then and there—with an impetuous majority, made still more impatient for success by the vehement peroration of Lord CAIRN'S speech—we can hardly doubt that the result would have been a disaster to the Government. We do not venture to say that even the delay which the adjournment has procured is certain to bring forth any better result. But it gives time for thought and cool reflection. Counsel comes with the morning. The Lords, on Tuesday night, would have hurried to a division in all the glow of inconsiderate impulse. The delay at least enables every one to think more calmly over the proposed advantages and the possible losses involved just now in a censure of the Government. Few Peers, we suppose, had entered the House that evening with a full sense of the importance which the debate was about to assume. Not many, even as the closing hours drew on, had probably weighed the true burden of the responsibility which the House would have assumed by then and there adopting the resolution.

Something, therefore, is gained to Parliament and the country by the adjournment which was so reluctantly conceded. The Government may, perhaps, be considered by many to have acted unwisely in attaching so grave an importance to a motion proposed by a Peer who is not any longer in any sense a party leader. Lord GRANVILLE might, it will be thought, have availed himself of the repeated assurances given by those who principally support the motion that they do not regard or sustain it as a vote of censure. But we must, all events, assume that the Government understand better than anybody else the effect which is likely to be produced on the negotiations by the action of the House of Lords. They should be able to appreciate better than outsiders can be supposed to do, the influence which this decision will have in the United States, by exhibiting an unexpected and disturbing power in our arrangements. They may therefore feel themselves bound to consider the motion as involving something quite outside the scope and weight of an adverse vote in the House of Lords—namely, the danger and possible destruction of the negotiations which have been so long and so painfully carried on. We are not now, however, inclined to discuss the propriety and wisdom of the course taken by her Majesty's Government with regard to the motion. The present importance to the country lies in the fact that the Government do take that view, that they have reiterated their resolve on every possible occasion during the debate, and have insisted that no other view is consistent with their care for the treaty and their respect for themselves. This is the fact which makes the conduct of the House of Lords so important and so momentous. It affects the fate of a treaty which at least promised to settle a question that for years perplexed the minds of two great States. It affects the fate of a Government who, with whatever passing faults, have yet done so much; and from whom, amid whatever difficulties, so much is yet expected. It may be that even between this hour and the resumption of the debate, some agreement between our Government and that of the United States may render further discussion unnecessary. But should this not be so, we trust that the House of Lords will carefully consider the grave responsibility which they assume by the adoption of Lord RUSSELL's motion. They are strictly within their right in adopting it, and, under ordinary circumstances, such a course would produce no disturbing effect.

From the Standard, June 6.

If there were needed any further reason than those which exist already to make us hesitate to go on with the Treaty of Washington, and rather to bear the consequences of a total collapse of the negotiations than to embark in that dark sea of unknown perils which is opened to us in the supplemental article, it would be found in the explanation given by the Marquis of RIPON of the circumstances under which the indirect claims were supposed to be withdrawn from the field of dispute. Of that explanation we have first to remark, that it differs entirely from the explanations of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Prof. MONTAGUE BERNARD. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made a speech at Exeter, simple, straightforward and frank, as is his wont, declaring that the withdrawal of the indirect claims rested upon an "understanding" (which by the nature of the case must have been private and personal) that they were not to be brought forward. Mr. MONTAGUE BERNARD made a speech at Oxford, learned, precise and professorial, in which he intimated, if he did not actually declare, that there was such an understanding, which was purposely clothed in unfinished and equivocal language. But now Lord RIPON, the head of the British Commission, comes forward and avers, in a speech which we must say is neither frank nor precise, neither straightforward nor learned, that both his colleagues are wrong—that there was no understanding and no wrapping up of important clauses in inaccurate language. It is highly important that we should note this extraordinary discrepancy among the three interpreters of the treaty. Lord RIPON's account of the transaction distinctly denies that there was any understanding other than that which was openly expressed. His version of the proceedings of the Commissioners is worth considering, however, for its own sake. On the 8th of March, as we know already, the American Commissioners brought forward the claim for consequential injuries, the nature of which was set forth at full length in the protocol. Throughout the proceedings, declares Lord RIPON, they were not brought forward again. Therefore, the British Commissioners regarded them as waived. They recorded the waiver, and informed the Government of it at the time. Their next care was to see that the treaty did not include the indirect claims. This duty, Lord RIPON declares, was fully discharged, and that the indirect claims are not, as a matter of fact, included in the treaty.

Is it possible to conceive a lamer defence to the charge which has been brought against the Commissioners? Can we wonder that the whole proceedings are in a fog, when we find that such is the clearest idea which the chief of the British Commission has to give of the manner in which he executed his commission? Or can we fail to perceive how it is that Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE tells one story, Prof. BERNARD another, and the Marquis of RIPON a third?

After this terrible explanation we need be no longer at a loss to understand how the Treaty of Washington was so managed as to mean one thing for England and another for America. It is an outrage upon the public understanding to pretend to tell us henceforth that all was done which was possible to exclude the indirect claims. Nothing was done. Nothing was attempted. It was even hard to believe that the Commissioners did not knowingly, and with the sanction of their Government, leave all the most important matters of difference unsolved and unsolveable in the treaty. Some treaty they had to make, no matter what, and for the rest the Government were prepared, as usual, to drift with the tide wherever it might lead. From the first, it is now evident, there were irreconcilable differences of opinion as to the very heart of the matter. There never was at any time the slightest prospect of agreement on the subject of the indirect claims; there never seems to have been any real effort made by our representatives to bring over the American Commissioners to their way of thinking; and yet, unless some definite understanding could be come to on the subject of the indirect claims, there was no possible advantage in going on with the negotiations. The indirect claims, as Lord GRANVILLE and his colleagues seem still either unable to understand or unwilling to admit, are the very *crux* of the whole controversy. The Joint High Commission, if it was appointed for anything, was appointed to dispose of the indirect claims. With these claims still in suspense there can be no amicable settlement. The arbitration is worse than a farce; it does not seize and discharge the indirect claims. It is the very purpose for which the arbitration was appointed, and unless it is fulfiled we are left precisely in the same dangerous state as before, with this difference only, that for the first time England will have consented to let the claim for consequential injuries be formally recorded against her before a competent tribunal.

NEW-YORK.

How the Philadelphia Nominations are Received.

Accurate Information from More Than Half the State.

Thirty-Two Counties Canvassed by Our Own Correspondents.

Hearty Indorsement of Grant and Wilson by the People.

Greeley's Nomination at Baltimore Will Divide the Democracy.

As soon as the National Republican Convention, at Philadelphia, did its work in placing GRANT and WILSON in nomination we took steps to secure a thorough and impartial canvass of New-York State, with a view of ascertaining the exact feeling of the people in each county. We now present our readers with summaries of reports from thirty-two counties. As will be seen, the position of Mr. GREELEY as a candidate finds very little favor among Republicans; and as for the Democrats, many of them declare that if the Tammany candidate is indorsed at Baltimore, they will vote for GRANT in preference.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY.

In the town of Wellsville there are about fifty Republicans who will probably vote for Mr. GREELEY. There may be two hundred Greeleyites in this county, though it is doubtful. There are nearly if not quite as many Democrats that will not in any event vote for GREELEY. We shall be disappointed if Alleghany does not give her usual majority for the Republican ticket next Fall.

BROOME COUNTY.

In this county there has been no formal canvass made in the different towns as yet, but from conversations had and letters received from prominent politicians of the different localities, we are led to believe that there are not above 100 Greeley Republicans in this county, and there are more than that number among the Democrats who will vote for GRANT in the event of GREELEY's nomination at Baltimore. Broome County's majority for GRANT in 1872 may be safely put down at the old figures—say 1,850.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

In Randolph there are a good many Greeley Republicans. It is the head-quarters, in this county, of the Fenton influence, and it was expected that Greeleyism would flourish there. In Olean, also, there are some Republicans who support the Cincinnati nominations. Outside of these two towns the Greeley strength is inconsiderable among Republicans. Occasionally a man may be found who has taken the *Tribune* for years, and believes it to be law and gospel, and from force of habit inclines to the support of GREELEY. But the number is small. The Randolph *Register* has put up the names of GREELEY and BROWN since the renomination of GRANT. It is owned by CURT TOPLIFF, a fugleman of FENTON's, and of course does this at his (FENTON's) desire. State Senator N. M. ALLEN had not defined his position at last advices. If he goes over to GREELEY, he will carry a few who would otherwise support the Philadelphia nomination. The Republicans of this county are in good spirits, and confident of success in the campaign just opened. It is believed that Cattaraugus will give her usual Republican majority in November next.

CHENANGO COUNTY.

Our correspondent in this county has seen men from nearly every town, and believes that at present 300 will cover the bolting Republicans of the county. The Republicans will gain as many Democrats as they lose of Republicans should the Baltimore Convention indorse GREELEY.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

In the towns of Venice, Genoa and Scipio, Cayuga County, GREELEY has no following among the Republicans. Many Democrats in this county say they will vote for GRANT in preference to GREELEY, but public sentiment is as yet too unsettled to judge accurately.

CLINTON COUNTY.

There are a few who have acted with the Republican Party in this county who are today in favor of the election of Mr. GREELEY. Of active, live men there are not a dozen, and all of them third-rate men in a canvass, with perhaps one exception—JOHN PARKHURST, who ran for State Prison Inspector two years ago. Our correspondent concludes his letter in these words: "Of course there are some honest farmers, who read only the *Tribune*, who now expect to vote for honest Mr. GREELEY. If the Democrats adopt Mr. GREELEY, we are not one bit afraid of the result in this county. We would rather have the fight in this shape than any other."

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The people of this county have heretofore supported and admired GREELEY. Now a large proportion of the Republican Party do not feel inclined to follow him into the Democratic camp, and will use all honorable means to secure the election of GRANT and WILSON, as the only represetatives of the Republican Party and its principles in the approaching Presidential contest. At the present time it is believed that not more than 200 Republican votes will be given the Tammany candidate.

CORTLAND COUNTY.

The political situation in Cortland County is unsatisfactory, especially about Cortland Village, (the county-seat.) There are too many men who ought to be outspoken, but are not. In the towns of Dryden and Groton (Tompkins County) there are a good many Republicans inclined to follow the lead of MILO GOODRICH, M. C., whose course seems as yet to be undecided.

ERIE COUNTY.

Our Buffalo correspondent writes that he has not been able to find three Republicans, other than those who signed the call for a meeting to send delegates to Cincinnati, who have any sympathy with the Greeley movement. All the Republicans are outspoken for Gen. GRANT. A residence in Buffalo of over fifty years, and an intimate acquaintance with all classes of its citizens, enables him to form a fair opinion on the subject, and he has no hesitation in saying that, in no event could the Greeley ticket command 100 Republican votes in Erie County. Should GREELEY be adopted by the Democratic Convention, Gen. GRANT would get, at least, three Democratic votes for every Republican vote that would go for GREELEY.

Another correspondent writes: "The Philadelphia nominations are well received in this county. The nomination of Gen. GRANT of course pleases all of us, and I think Senator WILSON is acceptable to all substantially. The feeling here is one of great confidence, not only of the general success, but of success in this county. I don't think, should GREELEY be nominated at Baltimore, that he will draw as many votes from our party as we shall from the Democrats. The people of this country dare no trust the great interest of this nation in the keeping of Mr. GREELEY."

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

The Republicans of this county are a unit for the ticket nominated at Philadelphia, and will give it an enthusiastic support. In spite of the coarse vituperation which the so-called Liberal Republicans and their Democratic allies have heaped upon President GRANT, he never stood stronger in the hearts of the people of Franklin than to-day. There are not over one hundred Greeley Republicans in this county, and many of them, our correspondent believes, will find themselves under the old banner before the 5th of November next. The Democracy, led by their local paper, are talking Mr. GREELEY very strong, and insisting that he will be adopted by the Baltimore Convention, in which event the Republicans expect to gain two votes from their ranks for GRANT and WILSON for every Republican who votes with them for GREELEY. Several Democrats have recently declared that as between GRANT and GREELEY they shall vote for GRANT, and one of these was the Catholic priest of this place, who is a man of character and large influence. We can, therefore, depend upon the usual Republican majority in Franklin County next November.

GREENE COUNTY.

GRANT and WILSON will poll the usual Republican vote, and an increase is confidently anticipated. Greeleyism does not amount to anything, and the Tammany candidate's chances will be weakened if indorsed at Baltimore, as he will lose ten Democratic votes for every one so gained. There is more enthusiasm for GRANT than there was in 1868. The mean and malignant attacks of GREELEY and SUMNER will have no other effect than to stimulate our party to increased activity.

HERKIMER COUNTY.

Letters from all parts of this county state that Greeley men are hard to find, and only now and then one. The Sheriff told our correspondent the other day he "didn't think there were ten Greeley men in the county outside of Ilion." In Ilion and vicinity there are, perhaps, twenty sympathizers, but only two of them avow that they will vote for GREELEY under any circumstances. This sympathy is caused by local discord more than anything else, but there is nothing to materially affect the canvass. On the other hand, there are many Democrats who will give their votes for GRANT rather than GREELEY, should the Democrats indorse him. Should the Democrats repudiate GREELEY, the County of Herkimer will give a solid Republican vote for GRANT and WILSON. In any event, the ticket cannot lose much more than it gains, if any. WILSON'S nomination is well received.

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The political aspect of the Republican Party in this county, from present indications, promises well for a large majority for GRANT in November. GREELEY'S prospects in Jefferson County among the Republicans are very small. About one-half the towns in the county claim that they have not a Greeley Republican in town, while the balance of the towns have from one to three, except Watertown, which has, say six, and these are made up of persons having no political influence in the county, and who cannot carry with them any political strength. They are, in fact, the same men who, when district and county nominations are not made to suit their particular fancy, have been known as bolters of the Republican ticket. Should the Democrats adopt GREELEY at the Baltimore Convention, the Republican majority for GRANT will be exceedingly large.

KINGS COUNTY.

From this county our information is from Democratic and Republican sources. They agree that the Greeley movement has enlisted a considerable number of respectable Republicans and still more prominent Democrats. Among the Republicans, however, the great majority of the Greeley men belong to the old Fenton, Goddard and Bliss Ring, which was started when FENTON was Governor, and changed into a Water Board Ring at a later day. Among the Democrats, the leaders are all ring men, and the best informed insist that the masses of the Democratic Party will be hopelessly divided by GREELEY'S nomination, and that the Democrats who will reject him will number more than the Republicans who will accept him. It is as yet impossible, however, to foresee the probable result in November.

LEWIS COUNTY.

The nominations of GRANT and WILSON are well received in Lewis County. The large majority of Republicans are abundantly satisfied, both with the nominations and the platform. At the county seat there are a few Greeley men, but with a few exceptions they are all disappointed aspirants for local or county offices, and hoping to gain some place by a "new deal" they are adherents of anybody who can promise an office to them. The farmers and business men are heard to say frequently that the Administration has been a good one for the past three years, and they do not want a change—certainly not, if a different policy is to prevail. They say labor has been well rewarded, produce found a ready market, and, with peace and plenty, they are satisfied. The old rebel element of the Democracy are jubilant. Some are willing to do anything to efface their past record—even to swallow Cincinnati. Others are hoping for such disaffection among Republicans as to secure a Democratic victory, but occasionally a Democrat, more honest than the leaders of the Democracy, says that if the Democratic Party is to be broken up, for his part he will vote for GRANT in preference to any other candidate. Discussion and an active canvass always give us victory in Lewis County.

MONROE COUNTY.

Monroe County sent more delegates to Cincinnati than any other county in the State except New-York. FENTON has some friends here, and they mean to make as much noise as possible. Our correspondent at Rochester writes: "I am surprised at the steadfastness of the masses, and particularly of most of those who, in the divisions we have had for a year or two, were against us, meaning, of course, those who heretofore have acted and sympathized with FENTON. If the Fentonians are expecting to accomplish much here, it is certainly not now visible on the surface. Don't be alarmed if you hereafter hear of demonstrations here in the interest of GREELEY, as they will be manufactured to order. But I shall be surprised if, with all the prestige of HENRY R. SELDEN'S good name and the desperate efforts of D. D. S. BROWN, there be 300 Greeley votes cast by Republicans in Monroe County, and if GREELEY should be nominated at Baltimore you may set us down at a full majority for GRANT of at least 1,200. GREELEY'S chances looked better the first week after Cincinnati, but he is rapidly 'growing smaller by degrees and beautifully less.'

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

There are very few Greeley Republicans in this county: St. Johnsville, 2; Palatine, 3; Meriden, 5; Canajoharie, 5; Root, 4; Mohawk, 3; Glen, 8; Charlestown, 6; Amsterdam, 5; Florida, 5—making 42 in the county. This county is usually 250 Democratic. According to our advices GRANT will have a small majority—say 50. The farmers in Montgomery are outspoken and decided. The few Greeley men are soreheads and cannot control a vote besides their own.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Very few Republicans in this county that will sustain and vote for Mr. GREELEY, much less than expected by all immediately after the Cincinnati Convention. Well-informed persons have no doubt that the Republican majority will be increased in Oneida County this Fall.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

The Republicans of Onondaga are firm and true now, as they were throughout the war. In the towns they have the same spirit and determination which has characterized their efforts in former years, and in the City of Syracuse they are just as ready to maintain the Union as they were to save it. The Republicans of this county *believe in* GRANT, and will support him even more earnestly than they did in 1868. A few who supported him then have since been disappointed in their aspirations for office, and out of revenge have become the servants of the Democratic Party, but the number is neither large nor influential. You may put Onondaga down for fully as good a majority next November as was given GRANT in 1868. The working men are delighted with the nomination of WILSON, and look upon both GRANT and WILSON as sound on the protective tariff question. There are many Democrats, too, who incline much more strongly toward GRANT than GREELEY, and if Baltimore indorses Mr. GREELEY, GRANT will receive at least five Democratic votes where he looses one Republican vote, and this estimate is considered as being moderate. But there is a strong sentiment growing among Democrats in Onandaga, as elsewhere, that it will be best to throw Mr. GREELEY overboard at Baltimore, instead of throwing up the lines of the old party. In any event, Onondaga will give a good account of herself, no matter what a score of GREELEY'S office-seekers here may say to the contrary. The Republicans are well organized already, and are ready for the fight. They will carry the field next Fall by at least their usual majorities on Presidential, State, and local tickets.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Our correspondent in Canandaigua writes as follows: "I have been in quite a number of towns in this county and the adjoining within three weeks past, and have conversed with prominent and active men in each, who have testified emphatically that a Greeley Republican is not to be found in their town. In Macedon, Wayne County, I talked with a prominent citizen who has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and has taken the *Tribune* from the start, and knows Mr. GREELEY personally, who denounced his course in unmeasured terms, and said he meant to write to him and tell him plainly what he thought of his apostacy. He said he did not know of a single Greeley Republican in the town. In another town in this county, I have talked with men who take the *Tribune*, who have been soldiers, and they denounced GREELEY'S course; that there was not a single Greeley man among that. Count the Republican Party in this county as a unit in the support of Gen. GRANT."

OSWEGO COUNTY.

In this county there are from 150 to 200 Republican voters, who are *now* talking GREELEY. If the Democrats should adopt GREELEY at Baltimore, the above numbers might be increased, thinking he would then stand a better chance for an election; but in case GREELEY should be endorsed by the Democrats, it is the opinion of leading Republicans in Oswego that GRANT would get more Democratic votes than GREELEY would get from Republicans.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

The Philadelphia nominations are received by Republicans with satisfaction. The party is substantially a unit for GRANT and WILSON in this county, there being only two or three outspoken Greeley Republicans, with perhaps five more who are not outspoken for GRANT, which is more than balanced by the Democrats who will vote for GRANT as against GREELEY. The number of Greeley men in Ostego County, does not exceed one-hundred.

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

There are in the City of Troy at this time, not more than fifteen pronounced Greeley Republicans. In the country towns there are scarcely any except in two or three towns—not a half dozen in all. If the Democrats should nominate GREELEY at Baltimore, and the impression should prevail that there would be a chance of his election, the number will be increased both in Troy and the country, but in no event will the number be large. Greeleyism has no strength among Republicans in this county. In case of his indorsement at Baltimore, Gen. GRANT will get ten Democrats to every Republican he will lose.

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

The Republican ranks in Schuyler County are as firm and steady as in the days of LINCOLN, when the county gave 700 Republican majority. The treachery of HORACE GREELEY is deeply regretted by his old political friends, but there is not a dozen of them who have indicated any disposition to follow him into the Democratic camp. All now understand the motives that have inspired the *Tribune* for a year past in its malignant attacks upon the Administration of Gen. GRANT. The developments at Cincinnati, and the alliance which Mr. GREELEY has evidently made with the Tammany Democracy of this State, have disgusted every sincere Republican, and not a few independent, honest Democrats. It is safe to say that where there is one Republican who avows his intention to support GREELEY in this county, there are two Democrats who unhesitatingly declare their determination *not* to support him under any circumstances, and if the alternative of GRANT or GREELEY is presented will vote for GRANT. In the little village of Atlay, where a larger club of *Weekly Tribunes* is taken than at any other post-office in the county, and where nine-tenths of the voters are Republicans, there is not one Greeley man to be found. The *Tribune* cannot lead honest, intelligent Republicans astray, and the integrity of the Republican Party of Schuyler is still unshaken.

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

In this county there are no Republicans of past or present prominence or influence who have identified themselves with the Greeley movement. We have received the names of about a dozen Republicans (*Tribune* readers) who have intimated that they would support GREELEY. Were the election to take place tomorrow, and the issue narrowed down to GRANT and GREELEY, (with Democratic indorsement,) GREELEY could not draw off fifty Republican votes in the entire county.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

Our Potsdam correspondent says: "I am an old resident of this county; know most of the leading Republicans in every town in this county; have seen and conversed with many since the nomination of Mr. GREELEY. I do not believe there are, all told, in this county, 200 Republicans who in the least sympathize with the Liberals. In many towns not one can be found, in others there are two or three, or perhaps five, who are a little dissatisfied, and talk faintly in favor of Mr. GREELEY. In Potsdam, the home of Gen. E. A. MERRITT, and the banner town of old St. Lawrence, the Liberals claim forty, but I understand that upon the organization of their club they could only muster twenty-five, and to my certain knowledge the number is diminishing from day to day. The Republicans of St. Lawrence will remain true to the principles they have so long cherished and so nobly maintained, both on the field of battle and at the ballot-box; and when the day of election arrives you will record a majority for U. S. GRANT of 8,000 strong. Should the Democrats, at Baltimore, indorse GREELEY and BROWN, it will largely increase GRANT'S majority, as the Democrats in this vicinity don't take Liberal pills, if they *are* sugar-coated by a Democratic National Convention."

TIOGA COUNTY.

The Republican vote of this county in round numbers is 3,900. If the Presidential election could take place now, and it was a contest simply between GRANT and GREELEY, it is probable GREELEY would draw off one-tenth of the party strength. This support would come, in the main, from two towns, Owego and Candor, and chiefly from the villages of the same name in those two towns. It is a remarkable fact that the farmers are solid for GRANT, and the most bitter opponents of GREELEY among them are old-time *Tribune* readers and life-long followers of HORACE. The disaffection in the two villages named grows to a great extent out of a bolt experienced last Fall in the local nominations. A disappointed aspirant for the office of County Judge undertook the "Liberal" dodge, and was negatively adopted by the Democrats. He drew off considerable Republican support, but the Democratic leaders could not coax or drive their rank and file into a full indorsement of the arrangement, and the result was an ignominious failure on their part and an increase of the Republican majority. The leaders in that bolt are now the active operators in the Greeley rebellion movement. Their disgraceful failure then does not tend to make them potential now. The result, then, is clearly indicative of what they can accomplish this Fall, and is a fair criterion of what may be expected by this unnatural coalition throughout our State. But it is safe to say that any Republican disaffection will be more than compensated by Democratic desertion and apathy if GREELEY is adopted at Baltimore. The Republican organization is perfect. A call is now circulating for the formation of Grant and Wilson Campaign Clubs, having already over three hundred signers, comprising the best men of our locality. The young men are all with us for GRANT and WILSON. Tioga is safe for her usual Republican majority.

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

In the town of Ithaca there is quite a Greeley element, due mainly to the influence and leadership of GEO. W. SCHUYLER. Our correspondent judges, after careful consideration, that there are perhaps one hundred Republicans in the town who have expressed a preference for GREELEY. In Newfield, Caroline and Dryden there is also quite a Greeley element, but hardly sufficiently developed to be measured. He is confident, however, that the movement for GREELEY is not as strong today as it was three weeks ago, and that it is losing instead of gaining ground. On the other hand, the genuine Republicans are becoming more enthusiastic and active every day. He has rarely seen them, early in a campaign, so lively and earnest as they are now. They are sure to make as vigorous and determined a fight as they have ever done in the past. He sums his judgment of this county in this way: If the Democrats indorse GREELEY at Baltimore GRANT will carry the county by its full ordinary majority. If they do not, but, on the contrary, nominate a straight ticket, then, with GREELEY in the field, GRANT will lose a few Republican votes. On the whole, while there is reason for active and determined exertion, no reason exists for discouragement, and Republicans feel quite confident of at least their usual majority.

WARREN COUNTY.

Our correspondent at Glen's Falls writes: "I have talked with quite a number of Republicans in this county who were formerly Greeley men, and I find but three or four in the whole county that favor him now. There may be others, but they are precious few. The Democrats are divided. Some declare they will vote for GRANT if GREELEY is indorsed at Baltimore. Others indorse GREELEY as their only hope to beat GRANT. More Democrats will vote for GRANT than Republicans for GREELEY."

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

The feeling among our Republican friends in Washington County was never better. Gen. GRANT'S Administration has the confidence of the people, and nothing that the opposition will or can say will shake that confidence. The records are too plain. There are some Greeley, or, we should more properly say, some Fenton men in this county who would, if they felt confident of success, support the sorehead ticket, but unless the current changes, very few will. If GREELEY should be indorsed by the Baltimore Convention, we should gain as many Democratic votes as we shall lose Republicans.

WYOMING COUNTY.

After careful inquiry our correspondent does not know of any Republicans who will vote for GREELEY unless he is indorsed at Baltimore, and in that case the indications are that more Democrats would either vote for GRANT, or not vote at all, than could be brought into the coalition from the Republican ranks. There is a very general satisfaction among Republicans with the action and the result at Philadelphia, and in many of the towns of Wyoming not one Republican in a hundred now favors GREELEY. In others, local causes and the waning *Tribune* influence have detached a few more; but there is nowhere any enthusiasm—any prevailing discontent, or any present defection that the Democratic bolt from GREELEY, should he be indorsed at Baltimore, would not more than neutralize in the county at large.

YATES COUNTY.

If GREELEY is indorsed at Baltimore he will get about 200 old bolters in Yates County. That number will be replaced by Democrats who say they will not vote for GREELEY under any circumstances. The majority for GRANT in this county will be from eight to ten hundred.

POLITICS IN PITTSBURG.

Grant and Wilson Ratification Meeting—The Iron-Workers of Pennsylvania Refuse to Vote for Greeley.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, June 13, 1872.

Last evening the first gun of the Grant and Wilson campaign was fired. The campaign was opened with a grand ratification meeting of the Philadelphia Convention. The speakers of the evening were Senator MORTON, E. A. STORRS, Esq., of Illinois, Judge P. C. SHANNON and Col. COOPER, of this city.

Present indications give promise that the coming canvass will be hotly contested. Already campaign clubs have been organized. The Fourteenth Ward Grant and Wilson Club of this city were out last night with full uniform and blazing torches, and made a very good appearance. They wore white caps and capes, and with their torches escorted Hon. O. P. MORTON and the other speakers of the evening from the hall to their hotel.

The Lincoln Clubs of this city is alive and active, and the members have pledged themselves that they will not leave a political stone unturned, as they are determined that Alleghany County shall give the old-fashioned ten thousand Republican majority.

Since the great wigwam ratification meeting in Philadelphia, which indorsed the State ticket, the good effect has climbed the mountains and descended with an avalanche of political harmony, sowing the seeds of strength all along its path to the head-waters of the Ohio.

Very little Greeley stock is taken here. The solid business men don't like political weather-cocks. They are of the opinion that if GREELEY will forsake his party when they have work for him to do, that he will forsake his country (if elected) and give aid and comfort to the enemy. No, we have our home industries to watch, our artisans, and working men to feed and clothe; we want no pauper labor to compete with our present happy and prosperous mechanics. Our mills in this city are running night and day, and every month constant additions are made to keep pace with the increasing business. Our business people are alive to the fact that if the Democrats come into power at the next Presidential election, instead of decreasing the public debt every month, as the present Administration has done, they will increase it in the same ratio, or perhaps more. The nation would become one gigantic Tammany Ring, and the plundering of New-York's finances would be but a pigmy to that of the nation's Treasury.

This is the way our Republicans view the future, should either GREELEY or any other candidate be elected. Pennsylvania feels the necessity of re-electing Gen. GRANT. This Fall the eyes of the nation will be centred upon the result of our State election. Pennsylvania is the keystone of the political arch of the nation, and "as goes Pennsylvania so will go the other States." The Keystone State this Fall will be the political battle-field upon which the struggle will take place. Already the line of battle is being formed, already the guns are being scoured and mounted, already the veterans are drilling to march to the firing of the signal gun. It will be a short and desperate struggle, and when the smoke of the political battle will have cleared away, over the ramparts of Pennsylvania will float the banner of GRANT and WILSON.

There never was a brighter outlook for the success of the Republican ticket than at the present writing. All local animosities which exist among our politicians will be thrown overboard, and every voice and hand raised to elect the standard-bearer of our national affairs.

To the Republicans of this State we look for deliverance from the hands of our enemies.

Will of Capt. Colvocoresses.

The Litchfield (Conn.) *Sentinel* says that the will of the late Capt. COLVOCORESSES, who was so mysteriously murdered in Bridgeport, has been admitted to probate. It gives $2,000 to the Bible Society; $1,000 to the indigent people of Norwich, Vt.; $1,000 to the Society for the Relief of the Destitute Children of Seamen; $1,000 to the Selectmen of Litchfield, to be expended by them in furnishing a religious and secular newspaper to the paupers at the town-house, and also to furnish a conveyance to carry them to church on Sundays; $2,000 to his mother; $1,000 to erect a monument to Capt. ALDEN PARTRIDGE. He gives his wife the life use of one-half his real estate, and one-fifth of his personal property. His son Ensign GEORGE M. COLVOCORESSES is to have one-fifth absolutely; and the remainder is given to GEORGE M. WOODRUFF, Esq., in trust for his three daughters. The will is dated March 9, 1872, and a codicil is dated May 1, 1872.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State Convention—How the Masses Were Sold Out—Expressions of Dissatisfaction—Prominent Absentees.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, June 13, 1872.

The Democratic State Convention met in this city today. About 250 delegates were present. The rain poured down in torrents during the morning, as if the heavens were weeping over the coming surrender of a once respectable party. Through the agency of ambitious office-seekers, the delegates to the Convention had been selected almost entirely with Greeley predilections, and by the time the Convention assembled, the wavering ones and those who preferred an honorable death to a disgraceful surrender, had been, with few exceptions, whipped into the traces, and all was cut and dried for, at least, the suppression of any Anti-Greeley sentiments of any importance during the session.

LITTLE INTEREST IN THE GATHERING.

Aside from the regular delegates, but few persons were present in the hall. The large gallery of the Academy of Music was comparatively empty. A few persons occupied the front seats, whom curiosity to see an expected row and listen to a spirited debate had attracted. But the crowd which one would suppose would be present at a Democratic State Convention, held in a city which is notoriously a Democratic stronghold, was not there.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

The delegates assembled in the hall about noon, took their seats in a stoical sort of manner, like a body of men about to perform the funeral obsequies of a respected friend rather than men who had met to rejuvenate a once powerful party. The Convention was organized with great tact, by electing as permanent Chairman, notwithstanding the professed antipathy of the Democracy for "military civilians," of a man with a military title to his name—Col. GABRIEL BOUCK—to remove any odor that might be clinging to the skirts of the assemblage, of Copperheadism. After the usual preliminaries of appointing Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, the Convention adjourned, to take a recess of two hours, at the end of which time the Committees were instructed to be prepared to report.

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE SWALLOWED.

At 3 o'clock the Convention reassembled, the Committee on Credentials delivered their report, and the Chairman announced that the Committee on Resolutions awaited the pleasure of the body to deliver their report. The resolutions were then read by Hon. MOSES M. STRONG, of Mineral Point. They were short, their only distinctive feature being their intensely eulogistic tone as regards the Cincinnati platform. Mr. STRONG presented them to the Convention with a violent harangue on the tyranny of Gen. GRANT'S Administration. The violence of the speech was such as even to impair its effect on a Democratic assemblage, and his references to "Emperor ULYSSES" were greeted with more laughter than applause. Before there was time for the expression of any opposition sentiments, the motion on the adoption of the resolution was put and carried, but not without the nays making it known that the adoption was by no means unanimous with the Convention. Hardly had the resolutions been declared adopted, when the opposition that existed was made more apparent by a delegate from Kenosha rising, and, after the manner of a man who has been sold out and discovered the fact too late to remedy the matter, said he would now propose that a committee of five be appointed to make preparations for the burial of the Democratic Party in Wisconsin. As soon as the drift of his remarks had been realized by the Convention, mingled hisses and scoffs drowned his voice, and he was promptly called to order by the Chairman. This was but a straw, but it showed one thing—that there are men in the Democratic Party in this State who will not vote for or support GREELEY, even if nominated at Baltimore.

DOOLITTLE AGAIN.

The Convention, after the adoption of the resolutions, proceeded to nominate delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and very appropriately placed at the head of the delegation, as one of the delegates at large, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, a man whose political record is as checkered as that of the Philosopher himself. The only thing the Convention have to fear is lest the worthy JAMES may change his colors again before reaching Baltimore, and violate his instructions by voting for some other candidate than the sage.

THE LEADERS FRIGHTENED.

The Convention determined to leave the nomination of the Electors to the Democratic State Central Committee. The display of opposition after the adoption of the resolutions rather intimidated the leaders, and, lest any proposition to place a Liberal on the electoral ticket, with which to catch the votes of that body, might be the occasion of a violent outburst, they, with consummate tact, decided to leave the matter to the State Central Committee, a body more easily molded than a convention.

PROMINENT ABSENTEES.

The absence of Hon. H. L. PALMER, Hon. FRED HORN and CHAS. A. ELDRIDGE from the Convention has opened the eyes of all to a fact that is growing more patent daily, that the nomination of Mr. GREELEY at Baltimore will create more of a disruption in the Democratic ranks in Wisconsin than will the Cincinnati movement among the Republicans.

BADGER.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Annual Baccalaureate Discourse Before the Graduating Class.

The annual Baccalaureate discourse was delivered in the chapel of the College yesterday afternoon, before the Graduating Class, by the President, Rev. Dr. SAMSON. His theme was "Woman's ambition disappointed and realized." The Scripture sentiment hinting this theme was found in the word of God to Abraham, Genesis xvii, 15: "As for Sarai, thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai; but Sarah shall her name be." Names, it was remarked, have ceased to be significant; but they have not ceased to be a power. The name Sarai refers to that restless and sometimes irritable disposition that always accompanies disappointed ambition; while the name Sarah, or Princess, hints the transformation that came over this renowned woman of the patriarchal age, when more than her young ambition was to be realized. The women of the Bible have as large a place given them in the history as the men, though some expounders fail rightly to divide this word of truth. Sarah, Abraham's companion, is worthy the father of the faithful, leaving her city home for a shepherd tent. Caressed at the court of an Egyptian, she is true to her plighted troth. Firm, too, in her convictions, she rules always in cases that seem to touch her prerogatives and interests. Her history presents, in a striking manner, the objects of woman's ambition and the sources of its realization.

Woman aspires to personal attractions, both natural and artificial. Some regard fondness for dress a failing; but the reasoning of objectors never has checked the natural aspiration. Some quote the apostle's language against it, but as Sarah, who was decked with excess of jewelry, is the example whom Peter cites as illustrating his meaning, it is manifest that the instructive interpretation which the best of women have always put on his words right. This meaning is apparent, also, from his allusion to "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which is of great price." Expression, as artists and critics in all ages have agreed, is the chief element of beauty, and while dazzling charms of form and colors attract for an hour, the grace of a sweet spirit soon wins permanent admiration. Woman aspires to knowledge and special mental culture. Thoughtless and heartless censorship may speak of "curiosity" as a frailty; and from the day when the tempter seized on this noble impulse of woman's nature to betray our race, the gift is one God means shall be nurtured. To deny woman the same culture granted to men is unnatural and unworthy. Yet, again, woman aspires to influence. From Eden's day such women as Sarah—and all good women, says an apostle, are her daughters—will rule for good or for evil. This aspiration, however, shows a special pureness and disinterestedness in woman, since her main ambition is not to rule in person, but through another. It is yet more noble when, as in Sarah, Hannah, Mary, and others of like spirit, it is the yearning to make men of the next generation worthy to rule. These, all these ends and aims of woman's ambition are worthy, and the Father of spirits, who made us, designs that they be realized.

The sources of this realized ambition were stated to be an educated or trained mind; an experience that is animated, not depressed, by disappointment; and, more, that renewed heart which gives a young lady rank among "holy women." The young ladies were urged, in closing, to have an aim in life; to study the Bible for such examples as that of Sarah; to seek true piety, which, if not possessed by a young woman, worldly men feel that something in her character is wrong; and finally, to be firm in moral principle, since man is as dependent on woman for moral support as is woman on man for physical maintenance.

THE BRITISH GRENADIERS.

Arrival of the Guards' Band Yesterday—A Brief History of Their Origin and Doings.

The band of the British Grenadier Guards, which left Liverpool on the 6th inst., per steamship *City of Brussels*, arrived at this port early yesterday morning. The vessel was sighted off Sandy Hook at 5 A. M., and at 7 o'clock was anchored at Quarantine, where she was boarded by the Health Officer and a TIMES reporter. She had many passengers, all of whom were on deck viewing the harbor. The members of the band were walking up and down the deck, in conversation with some friendly attaché of the vessel, listening to the descriptions of New-York, Staten Island, New-Jersey and Brooklyn. Mr. DAN GODFREY, the leader, was on deck, and gave our reporter a sketch of his charge. Mr. GODFREY is an Englishman, about thirty-eight years of age, has sandy whiskers and mustache, wears eye-glasses, and was attired in a suit of light gray. With regard to the object of his visit, he said his men were pleased with the idea of visiting America, and he hoped the Jubilee would be a success. There had been some little trouble at the War Office before the final consent was given to their departure, but owing to the indefatigable efforts of Mr. PRESCOTT, Mr. GILMORE'S European agent, the written permission of the Secretary of War was obtained, and the band left London for Liverpool two hours after. Mr. GODFREY is well known in this country as the composer of the Mabel Waltz, the Guard Waltz, and the Whirlwind Polka, and has been leader of the Grenadier Guards' band for the past seventeen years. His father was bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards for over forty years, and his brother formerly directed the Scots Fusilier Band. The members of the band are all enlisted men of the regiment. It consisted of forty members up to about 1855, when the late Prince ALBERT took command of the regiment, and, with a view to encourage the love of music in the army, increased the number to sixty, and appointed Mr. DAN GODFREY band-master. The present Colonel of the regiment is the Duke of CAMBRIDGE. The members of the band do not reside in the barracks, although enlisted men, but are permitted to live at their homes and report for duty when called upon. They receive a pay from the Government and an additional pay from the officers. They also play in theatres, concerts, &c., for which they receive good pay. LEVY, the great cornet player, was once a pupil of GODFREY, and it was through the latter's influence that he obtained the great name he now enjoys. The band while in this country is under the command of Lieut.-Col. FLUDYER.

Soon after their arrival at Quarantine the men retired to their rooms and put on their uniform, and afterward walked the upper deck. The uniform is of scarlet cloth, with gold lace on breast, epaulets and cuffs, black cloth pants, with thin red stripe, large bear-skin hat and short Roman sword. Their appearance was the signal for immense cheering from the passengers on board, and on the ferry-boats crossing the river. The men continued in uniform until the arrival of the ship off Pier No. 45 North River, when the steamer *William Fletcher* passed around the ship, having Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band on board, led by GRAFULLA in person. The Colonel then gave the order for the men to pack up their uniform and prepare to go ashore in citizens' costume. While waiting in the river Col. FRANK E. HOWE, Mr. JOHN G. DALE, Mr. SMULL and others boarded the steamer, and were introduced to the visitors. Col. HOWE bade them welcome, and Mr. DALE informed them that the *William Fletcher* would take them on a trip up the Hudson. Before leaving the ship, however, the men requested that the New-York visitors would go below and examine the excellent accommodations which Mr. INMAN had made expressly for them. On descending between-decks a very large room was found, handsomely papered and well lighted, and the sleeping apartments were of a superior class, in fact, quite as good as first cabin. They said they were well pleased with the voyage and with every one on board, had first class food, and enjoyed themselves to the utmost. The sixty men were brought over free. The men spoke in highly-complimentary terms of Capt. BROOKS. Almost every evening the band gave concerts in the saloon, and at one of them over £20 was collected for the benefit of the Liverpool Seamen's Orphan Society.

On leaving the *City of Brussels*, the men went on board the *Fletcher*, the Seventh Regiment Band playing "God Save the Queen." The *Fletcher* steamed up the river to Fort Lee. After partaking of a collation and some British beer on the return trip, the visitors were landed at the foot of Barclay-street, and were received by Capt. LEARY and a detachment of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police. Here a large crowd of people had been waiting all day to obtain a view of the Britishers, and were disappointed in not seeing them attired in uniform. The visitors walked up to the Astor House, and were received by Mr. STETSON, who led them into the dining-room, where dinner was awaiting them. After dinner the men strolled around the City Hall Park, and visited several soda-water stores, and at 5½ o'clock left in stages for the Boston train, amid the cheers of the crowd gathered around the Astor House.

Minister SCHENCK and Secretary MORAN assisted Mr. PRESCOTT, outside their official capacity, to obtain leave of absence for the band; and to show their appreciation of his efforts, the members of the band presented Mr. PRESCOTT with a solid gold chain and locket, suitably engraved, and in honor of the great event.

The musicians will make their first appearance in Boston to-morrow, the day dedicated to England, and there is no doubt they will be received with enthusiasm by the audience.

Indictment of Rev. Dr. Huston for Adultery—Curious Provisions of the Maryland Law.

From the Baltimore Sun, June 15.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, Judge GILMOR, yesterday found a true bill against Rev. LORENZO DOW HUSTON, for adultery with MARY DRISCOLL, heretofore designated as the Sunday-school girl, in this city, on the 24th day of January, 1872. The indictment contains three counts, all embracing the same charge, being only technically different. The penalty upon conviction for the offense, which under our law is only a misdemeanor, is $10. The names of MARY DRISCOLL and her mother, CAROLINE R. DRISCOLL, appear upon the back of the indictment as witness. Dr. HUSTON, as is known, is not now in Baltimore, and for a mere misdemeanor the Court has no authority to send for the accused outside of the State. The counsel for Dr. HUSTON in this city, Mr. SAMUEL SNOWDEN, has requested the deputy State's Attorney, FREDRICK PINKNEY, Esq., to fix the bail in the case, and it has been agreed, after consultation with Mr. KNOTT, State's attorney, to fix the bond at $1,000.

It is understood that Dr. HUSTON'S counsel has notified him by telegraph of the action of the Grand Jury, and it is further understood that Dr. HUSTON is indisposed, being threatened with typhoid fever. The indictment charges that the offense was committed upon a certain date, but at the trial of the accused the committal of the act at any other time can be testified to. No charge of seduction is made, as in the case before the late ecclesiastical Court, which inquired into the allegation of immorality against Dr. H., preferred by the same girl, as the Maryland statute which makes seduction a felony was not in force at the time of that alleged offense.

The charge of adultry with VIRGINIA HOPKINS, the other girl who testified before the ecclesiastical Court, is debarred from consideration by the Grand Jury by limitation, according to section 10 of the fifty-seventh article of the Code, which says that no prosecution or suit shall be commenced for any fine, penalty or forfeiture, or any misdemeanor, except those punished by confinement in the penitentiary, unless within one year from the time the offense was committed.

Probability of a Communist Demonstration Against the New French Ambassador.

A number of well-known ex-members of the Paris Commune, and other French revolutionists, among them some of the men who insulted the band of the Garde Republicaine upon their arrival in this City, held a meeting, on Saturday night, at MEYER'S saloon, on Spring-street, in order to deliberate on the proposition of one or two of the Ex-Communists to make a hostile demonstration upon the arrival of M. DE NOAILLES, the new French Ambassador, who is expected to reach New-York in the early part of next month. M. DE NOAILLES, although a Republican by conviction, has made himself peculiarly obnoxious to the Communists of Paris by the energy with which he advised President THIERS to proceed against the insurgents with the utmost vigor. Very violent language was used by some of the speakers at the meeting on Saturday night, but it finally broke up without arriving at a definite decision.

Kapellmeister Johann Strauss.

Contrary to expectation, Kapellmeister JOHANN STRAUSS did not bring his famous orchestra with him from Vienna. Herr STRAUSS informed a TIMES reporter who had an interview with him on the steam-ship *Rhein*, on Saturday afternoon, that he was unable to account for, and quite mortified at, the report which had been telegraphed to this country from Vienna, that he had left that city with an orchestra of fifty-six performers. He said he had been engaged simply to lead some of his compositions at the Boston Jubilee, and that at the expiration of his engagement in that city he would return to New-York and organize an orchestra of sixty or seventy of the best performers, with whom he would give concerts in the larger cities of the United States. Herr STRAUSS is accompanied by his wife, *née* HENRIETTA TREFFZ, an eminent cantatrice, who will probably sing at his concerts.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Adams Express...	97¾	70000 N.Y.C.&H.C.b.c.	97⅛
10 United States Ex.	87	20000 do.	97⅛
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b.c.	68⅝	400 Erie Railway.b.c.	59⅜
300 do.	68¾	1200 do.	59⅞
100 do.........b3.	68¾	100 L.S.& M.S.b.c.s3.	95⅜
200 do..........s3.	68⅝	400 do. ....b3.	95⅝
1000 do.	68⅝	500 L. S. & M. S.Sc.b.c.	92⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf....	49	200 Union Pacific.b.c.	38⅝
100 do..bet. call.	49⅜	300 Panama............	115
200 do. ....b3.	49½	400 Chi. & N. W..b.c.	71⅜
700 N. Y. C.& H. R.b.c.	97⅛	500 Mo., Kan. & T.....	43⅜
300 C., C. & I. C..b. c.	35⅞		

MONDAY, June 17—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, June 15, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans..............	$1,651,100
Decrease in Specie..............	46,300
Increase in other Legal Tenders..............	316,400
Increase in Deposits..............	1,693,900
Increase in Circulation..............	16,800

	June 17,'71.	June 15,'72.	June 8,'72.
National Capital......	$73,325,000	$76,783,500	$71,783,500
Loan Capital..........	15,244,600	15,370,500	15,370,500
Total..........	$88,569,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans............	293,134,532	288,764,300	287,113,200
Gold and Gold Notes..	12,989,910	20,299,700	20,346,000
Other Legal Tenders.	72,178,964	55,424,500	55,108,100
Deposits..........	243,276,150	228,995,300	227,301,400
Circulation..........	27,662,093	27,519,300	27,502,500
In Sub-Treasury......	60,631,453	55,049,240	54,880,254

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	June 8, '72.	June 15, '72.	June 17, '71.
Deposits..........	$227,301,400	$228,995,300	$24[illegible]5,150
Circulation......	27,502,500	27,519,300	[illegible],662,098
Total..........	$254,803,900	$256,514,600	[illegible],933,248
Reqr'd 25 ⅌ ct.	$63,700,975	$64,128,650	[illegible],484,562
Actual basis......	75,454,100	75,724,200	[illegible],168,874
Excess..........	$11,753,125	$11,595,550	[illegible],684,312
Rate of money..	5@7 ⅌ ct.	5@7 ⅌ ct.	[illegible]25 ⅌ ct.

The Bank movement, in point of Lawful Money strength, is rather behind last Summer, at this date, but there is sufficient ease to place the rates for Money below the legal rate. The market is assisted by free offers of private banking balances and by loans of London credits by the Canadian Banks. These loans and the success of one or two American negotiations abroad, have increased the supply of Exchange, and diminished the export demand for Gold. The latter has suddenly fallen off one-half, as compared with the previous four or five weeks, which is the more remarkable as the rush of pleasure travel to Europe, requiring, of course, a large amount of Exchange, continues almost unprecedented. The Customs demand for Gold is comparatively light, owing to the amount of Merchandise going into Bond to await the operation of the revised Tariff, and not to any falling off in the gross Imports. The Treasury continues to sell $2,000,000 Gold per week, and without being able to buy United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund, its Currency balance at New-York has partially increased.

The Import entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $8,528,534, as against $8,423,330 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,065,570, against $3,998,129 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $2,183,680, against $1,392,491 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,754,965. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 12,296 bales.

The Domestic Produce clearances from this Port increased about a million and a quarter over the previous week, and there is some promise of continued fair shipments of Breadstuffs and Provisions and also of Tobacco and Petroleum. The exports of Cotton are light from all the ports. Our market, on account of local speculation, continues above that of Liverpool, although the turn was against the speculators on high prices last week.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1871, are as follows, the figures being official to May 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July..............	$30,865,204	April..........	$46,380,319
August	38,066,847	May 4..........	10,190,875
September........	33,010,576	May 11..........	7,425,926
October..........	30,639,895	May 18..........	10,793,826
November........	24,103,941	May 25..........	9,859,023
December	25,385,967	June 1..........	12,235,782
January	35,637,174	June 8..........	6,182,999
February	38,028,442	June 15..........	8,528,534
March	28,927,070		

Total since July 1..............	$405,548,698
Against same date 1871..............	337,884,882
Increase since July 1..............	$67,663,816

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New York since July 1, is as follows:

July	$16,869,653	April..........	$17,089,784
August	19,510,337	May 1..........	4,790,733
September........	20,833,302	May 8..........	4,322,752
October..........	22,356,227	May 15..........	3,741,808
November........	19,232,587	May 22..........	3,936,595
December........	19,771,884	May 29..........	3,702,647
January..........	18,951,004	June 5..........	3,831,742
February	17,915,069	June 12..........	5,065,570
March	16,539,019		

Total since July 1..............	$219,482,113
Against same time 1871..............	214,588,005
Increase since July 1..............	$4,894,108
Gold, June 15, 1872..............	113⅞ ⅌ ct.
Gold, June 17, 1871..............	112⅜ ⅌ ct.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since July 1, are as follows:

July..............	$11,238,395	April..........	4,490,518
August............	2,701,287	May 4..........	1,735,018
September........	2,130,820	May 11..........	4,063,885
October..........	2,086,891	May 18..........	3,268,085
November........	2,124,359	May 25..........	4,378,679
December..........	2,034,192	June 1..........	4,243,064
January..........	1,540,362	June 8..........	3,792,689
February..........	972,657	June 15..........	2,183,680
March..........	$2,713,604		

Total..............	$55,702,165
Against same time 1871..............	78,604,732
Decrease since July 1..............	$22,902,567

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since July 1:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July..............	$12,459,997	July..............	$17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044,250
September........	16,230,895	September........	4,308,838
October..........	12,775,328	October..........	1,786,929
November........	9,952,947	November........	12,963,049
December	8,394,332	December	2,237,535
January	13,696,426	January	15,184,586
February..........	14,941,959	February..........	2,582,182
March	14,388,876	March	3,894,594
April..........	14,329,276	April..........	685,266
May..........	11,436,504	May..........	12,077,882
June 1..........	242,719	June 1..........	178,538
June 8..........	2,010,772	June 8..........	776,962
June 15..........	1,754,765	June 15..........	486,216
Total, 1872......	$150,179,958	Total, 1872......	$76,201,623
Total, 1871......	142,948,473	Total, 1871......	85,245,611

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 17 '71.
American Gold..............	114@114⅛@113⅞	112⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115⅞@115⅛	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July.	118@117⅜	114⅝
U. S. New 5 ⅌ cents..............	113⅛@113⅛	
Central Pacific 6 ⅌ cents..............	105@105	101⅜
Union Pacific 6 ⅌ cents..............	94½@94	92
New-York Central..............	97⅜@97⅜	98⅜
New-York Central Scrip..............	97½@97⅛	93
Rock Island..............	110⅞@110	123⅜
North-west Common..............	73⅛@70⅜@71⅜	77⅜
North-west Preferred..............	93⅜@94⅞	91⅝
Ohio and Mississippi..............	47⅛@45⅜	46⅞
St. Paul Common..............	56⅜@55⅜	60⅜
St. Paul Preferred..............	78⅜@77⅜	79⅜
Toledo and Wabash..............	76⅜@75⅜	61⅜
Union Pacific..............	39⅜@38⅜	29⅜
Erie..............	62⅜@58⅜@60⅜@59	29⅜
Western Telegraph..............	76⅜@75⅜	59
Pacific Mail..............	76@68@69⅜	42⅜
Lake Shore..............	96⅜@95⅜@95⅜	114⅜

The fluctuations in Gold through the week were not important. The Treaty news was not deemed favorable until at the very close of the week, when an impression prevailed that the Geneva meeting would pass over quietly. But without reference to the Treaty, the course and supply of Exchange and the reduced export demand, as above explained, were against an advance in Gold, and the closing rate was a fraction below that of Saturday week. The market for our Public Funds was well supported until the close of the week, when the weakness in Gold affected the 5-20s and 5 per cents dealt in abroad. The quotations for 1865s and 1867s left off ⅜@½ per cent. lower than the week before. In the Railroad Bonds and Southern State stocks there was little or no speculative interest, while on the general share list the market took a decidedly bearish tone on Wednesday and Thursday, and had only partially recovered at the close of yesterday, although there was a better tone to the demand for the Railroads, on account of the favorable reports of current traffic, the flattering prospects of the Western crops, and the ease in Money. The only drawbacks to a strong upward speculation, under these circumstances, seem to be, first, the absence of concert or organization among the wealthy *Bull* operators of the street, which difficulty may at any moment be removed, as it has often been removed before by one or two leaders striking out boldly for a general rise, in place of confining their attention to their own particular Stocks. And, secondly, the use made of the argument that we are drawing too near to the hot weather and the season of absenteeism to make such a movement practicable or effective. But on this point the experience of Wall-street is to the effect that all signs fail in dry weather, and that an excitement is as likely to occur in July or August as in January or February. There is not a month in the calender that has not known its Stock Exchange sensation, and from the present free use of the telegraph, it is as likely to come from Saratoga or Newport as from Broad or William streets.

We have received the following explanatory note from the Banker for the City of Elizabeth (New-Jersey) Loans:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph in your issue of the 14th in regard to the City of Elizabeth, requires explanation. The last Legislature of New-Jersey passed a law for the city known as the Controller's bill. Since its passage it has been held by the city authorities *that no warrant could be legally issued* for any debts until the Controller was appointed.

Delay has occurred in the confirmation of that officer until Wednesday of this week, when the City Council concured, in the appointment of HENRY AIKEN, Esq.

A creditor of the city in a small amount pressed his claim during the interval, and under execution sold city property. It was exceptional in its character, and has nothing to do with the credit of the city.

A. G. CRANE

NO. 26 PINE-ST., Saturday, June 15.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞FISK & HATCH, BANKERS,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, extending from the Chesapeake Bay to the Ohio River, and connecting at its eastern terminus with European and coastwise lines of steamers, and at the western termini with 12,000 miles of inland river routes, as well as the whole railroad system of the West, North-west and South-west, 30,000 miles in extent, is now nearly finished, and within the present year will be prepared for extensive business in the transportation of products between the principal cities at the West and the Atlantic coast cities, for which ITS SHORT LINE AND LOW GRADES RENDER IT PECULIARLY FAVORABLE. It also affords a new outlet for a large and superior agricultural territory, and opens to market the richest coal and iron deposits on this Continent, besides traversing a beautiful and picturesque country abounding in medicinal Springs and Summer resorts.

We have for sale on behalf of the Company, and recommend as a substantial and secure investment, the remainder of their

SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by mortgage on the whole railroad line, equipment, franchises, &c. Principal redeemable in coin, 1899; interest payable, also in gold, May and November; denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered. Price 94 and accrued interest. Full information furnished on application. FISK & HATCH.

The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company's

1st MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant, franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8) per cent. per annum. Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them. TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.
Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.
Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.
Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.
Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.
Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.
State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.
CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞NORTHERN PACIFIC

RAILROAD

7:30 GOLD BONDS.

FOR SALE AT PAR AND INTEREST IN CURRENCY BY

JAY COOKE & CO.,

20 WALL-ST.

☞$400,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE AT 8 PER CENT. interest, payable semi-annually, the loan to be made on first-class property in CHICAGO, including some of the most valuable sites. Among others, that lately occupied by the TREMONT HOUSE. All the balance in that vicinity. The money borrowed is all to be spent in rebuilding. The ground alone is worth $850,000. The money can be paid in installments. Apply to the INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, Jersey City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 15—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 91; 1865 old, 92; 1867, 91⅜ ex-dividend; ten-forties, 89⅜.

7½ P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

FRANKFORT, June 15.—United States five-twenty Bonds, 96⅜ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.@11½d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. The shipments of cotton from Bombay, since the last report to the 14th inst., have been 88,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 17d.@17½d. per gallon.

LONDON, June 15.—RUSSIAN TALLOW, 56s. ⅌ cwt. Evening—SPERM OIL, $93@$94 ⅌ ton.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Saturday, June 15, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	9	Oil-cake, pks.	305
Bees-wax, pks.	7	Oil, Lard, bbls.	60
Cotton, bales	1,925	Oil, Lub., bbls.	45
Copper, bbls.	57	Resin, bbls.	736
Dried Fruit, pks.	2	Spirits Turp., bbls.	73
Eggs, bbls.	2,091	Peanuts, bags	386
Flour, bbls.	12,321	Pork, pks.	311
Meal, bbls.	1,500	Cutmeats, pks.	429
Meal, bags	225	Lard, pks.	2,246
Wheat, bushels	91,900	Butter, pks.	2,349
Corn, bushels	387,324	Cheese, pks.	9,240
Oats, bushels	137,774	Tallow, pks.	67
Malt, bushels	3,600	Sumac, bags	168
B. E. Peas, bags	158	Rice, pks.	35
Hops, bales	33	Starch, pks.	1,610
Hides, bdls.	223	Tobacco, hhds.	834
Hides, No.	30	Tobacco, pks.	2,692
Leather, sides	19,928	Whisky, bbls.	695
Moss, bales	17	Wool, bales	167

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Atlantic*, for Liverpool—25 boxes Flavine, 300 boxes Extract Logwood, 22,899 bushels Wheat, 119 hhds. Tallow, 39,846 bushels Corn, 6,000 Staves, 39 hhds. Tobacco, 5 pks. Tobacco, 200 bbls. Tallow, 125 boxes Bacon, 24 bales Skins, 5,961 boxes Cheese, 2 tcs. Bladders, 7 cases Wine, 69 bales Cotton, 210 bbls. Flour, 100 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *City of Brooklyn*, for Liverpool—1,000 bbls. Flour, 16,672 boxes Cheese, 14 pks. Bees-wax, 1 bale Furs, 968 boxes Bacon, 67 bales Leather, 14 hhds. Stearine, 13 hhds. Tallow, 41 bbls. Tallow, 10 tcs. Tongues, 241 pks. Butter, 170 pks. Agricultural Implements, 28 tcs. Pork, 11 pks. Dusters, 10 boxes Ham, 8,230 bushels Corn, 1,000 boxes Raisins, 24 casks Skins, 500 cases Sewing-machines, 100 tcs. Lard.

By the steamer *Algeria*, for Liverpool—127 cases Tobacco, 4 bales Skins, 38,667 bushels Wheat, 2,966 bags Ore, 1 case Cigars, 52 hhds. Tobacco, 28 cases Machinery.

By the steamer *Europa*, for Glasgow—9,793 bushels Corn, 11 cases Handles, 40 bbls. Lard-oil, 900 bbls. Flour, 636 pks. Butter, 1,873 boxes Cheese, 120 dozen Washboards, 16 bbls. Wax, 40 boxes Flavine, 112 bbls. Fish-oil, 20 boxes Bacon, 20 hhds. Tallow.

By the ship *Nuova Rattler*, for Bristol—1,217 bbls. Flour, 30,075 bushels Wheat, 75 hhds. Tallow.

By the ship *Hugin*, for Newry—23,382 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Eidsvold*, for Cork and orders—21,428 bushels Corn.

By the bark *Norsk Flag*, for Queenstown and orders—27,897 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *St. Laurent*, for Havre—2 cases Revolvers, 327 Oars, 1,735 boxes Bacon, 700 tcs. Lard, 97 cases Guns, 50 bbls. Potashes, 140 boxes Hams, 250 cases Sewing-machines, 22 cases Salmon, 50 bbls. Pork.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—24 bales Furs, 653 cases Tobacco, 60 bales Tobacco, 82 hhds. Tobacco, 385 ceroons Tobacco, 20 cases Mace, 50 bbls. Beef, 1 box Cundurango, 6 tcs. Casings, 8 boxes Clocks, 2 boxes Rubber, 7 bales Wool, 25 pks. Machinery, 44 pks. Hardware, 9 casks Sperm-oil, 191 boxes Bacon, 9 cases Veneers.

By the bark *Caroline*, for Bremen—5,530 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the schooner *George Washington*, for Baracoa—3,000 feet Lumber.

By the brig *Express*, for Carthagena—6,715 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Harry & Aubrey*, for Barbados—102 bbls. Pork, 50 bbls. Beef, 780 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Corn-meal, 519 bbls. Bread, 500 bags Peas, 300 bags Corn, 500 cases Kerosene, 400 pails Lard, 515 kegs Butter, 10 bbls. Shoulders, 22 boxes Cheese.

By the schooner *A. Whiting*, for Demerara—1,000 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Marl, 200 bbls. Beef, 5,930 lbs. Ham, 400 bbls. Bread, 200 bags Corn, 100 bags Bran, 100 bbls. Peas, 500 tins Lard, 200 reams Paper, 100 boxes Cheese, 100 pks. Wooden-ware, 100 cases Oil, 200 carboys Acid, 100 bbls. Naval Stores.

By the steamer *H. Chauncey*, for Kingston—2,600 lbs. Lard, 720 lbs. Ham, 1,980 lbs. Cheese, 5,241 lbs. Butter, 4 pks. Wagon, 32 cases Furniture, 15 bbls. Potatoes, 20 pks. Drugs, 40 pks. Wire, 1 case Organ. For China—9 cases Machinery, 12 cases Hardware. For Aspinwall—7,951 lbs. Butter, 43,370 lbs. Tobacco, 103 boxes Candles, 72,645 lbs. Lard, 285 pks. Hardware, 183 lbs. Cheese, 257 bbls. Flour, 9 kegs Nails, 41 pks. Manufactured Iron, 64 bbls. Pork, 28 cases Matches, 129 cases Preserves, 237 cases Sewing-machines, 59 cases Turpentine, 48 bbls. Salt, 30 bbls. Potatoes, 50 bales Oakum, 500 gallons Spirits Turpentine, 370 bdls. Shooks, 280 boxes Soap, 3,700 lbs. Tallow, 1,300 lbs. Ham, 15 Copper Bolts, 64 bbls. Beef, 83 pks. Fish, 11 cases Shoes, 2 Spars, 283 pks. Drugs, 79 pks. Machinery, 60 bales Tobacco, 1,060 gallons Petroleum, 67 pks. Rope, 134 pks. Agricultural Implements, 52 pks. Paint, 168 pks. Trunks, 71 pks. Glass-ware, 196 pks. Sugar, 164 pks. Iron, 9,718 feet Lumber, 7 kegs Spikes, 10 cases Cedar.

By the brig *Etvie Allen*, for Kingston—1,571 bbls. Flour, 57 bbls. Beef, 11,800 lbs. Lard, 3,396 lbs. Cheese, 7,155 lbs. Tobacco, 3,108 lbs. Butter, 200 boxes Candles, 461 bbls. Pork, 70 bbls. Tongues, 200 pks. Bread, 1,000 reams Paper, 317 bbls. Corn-meal, 3,508 lbs. Ham.

By the brig *Maria & Sophie*, for Maracaibo—530 bbls. Flour, 6 bbls. Pearl-ash, 3 pks. Glass-ware, 2 cases Brooms, 1 box Seal-press, 1 box Shoe-nails, 2 cases Mackerel.

By the schooner *Gerent*, for Maracaibo, &c.—6 cases Sewing-machines, 7 pks. Hardware, 7 boxes Clocks, 16 pks. Paint, 4 pks. Bread, 12 cases Preserves, 100 bbls. Flour, 500 gallons Petroleum, 14 pks. Drugs, 20 bales Domestics, 12 pks. Wooden-ware, 18 pks. Agricultural Implements. For St. Thomas—10 pks. Drugs, 3 bbls. Beef, 25 pks. Bread, 1,416 lbs. Cheese, 512 bbls. Flour, 55 bbls. Rye Flour, 4,534 lbs. Butter, 24 pks. Rope, 7,242 lbs. Ham, 750 gallons Petroleum, 10,000 lbs. Lard, 65 bbls. Pork, 25 bbls. Corn-meal, 100 boxes Perfumery, 86 pks. Trunks, 50 tcs. Beef, 275 boxes Candles.

And from Philadelphia, by the brig *Paquete de Nuova York*, for Oporto—72,434 gallons Refined Petroleum.

CEMENT—Has been in request at full rates; Rosendale quoted firm, $1 60 ₱ bbl.

COCOA—Has been lightly dealt in at our quotations: Maracaibo at 30c.@32c.; Caracas, 15¾c.@16¼c.; Guayaquil, 15¼c.; San Domingo, 8c., gold, in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and strong in price; sales, since our last, 1,441 bags Santos by the *J. L. Pendergast* here, and 3,479 bags Rio, by the *Chowan*, at Baltimore, (a resale,) on private terms.

COTTON—Has been in more demand for early delivery, mainly for export, at steady rates; sales, 1,700 bales to shippers, (including 1,300 bales to arrive,) and 127 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been moderate at unchanged rates; sales, 11,300 bales, (4,700 bales last evening, and 6,600 bales today) basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for June, 100 bales at 25c.; July, 100 bales at 25 3-16c., 1,800 bales at 25¼c., 100 bales at 23 5-16c.; August, 400 bales at 25¼c.; September, 100 bales at 23 5-16c., 500 bales at 23⅜c., 200 bales at 23 5-16c.; October, 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 100 bales at 20¾c.; November, 200 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c., 700 bales at 19 15-16c.; December, 100 bales at 19 5-16c. And today, for July, 100 bales at 25⅜c., 500 bales at 25 5-16c., 900 bales at 25¼c., 200 bales at 25 5-16c., 3,100 bales at 25¼c.; August, 400 bales at 25⅜c., 700 bales at 25 11-16c., 200 bales at 25⅜c., 800 bales at 25 15-16c.; September, 200 bales at 23¼c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the Bulletin, were as follows: June, 24.92c.; July, 25.37c.; August, 26.01c.; September, 23.34c.; October, 23.75c.; November, 19.85c.; December, 19⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 1,925 bales, including 455 bales from Norfolk, 1,420 bales from Charleston, 50 bales per railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	21	21	21	21
Good Ordinary	23⅝	23¾	23⅞	23⅞
Low Middling	25⅛	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
Middling	26⅛	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜
Good Middling	27⅜	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞

EGGS—The demand has been almost wholly for prime to choice marks of fresh receipt, prices of which have been very well supported. Other kinds difficult to place. We quote the range from 13c.@17½c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main dealings having been in fresh lots of Western at 14½c.@15c.; Canada at 15c.@15½c.; State at from 16c.@17c., and Jersey at 17c.@17½c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general market for State and Western Flour has been dull, and values have been quoted weak and drooping. Superfine brands exceptionally scarce and quoted firm, with a moderate call for desirable lots. Sales have been made since our last of 5,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 45; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 75@$7 25; very good to fancy at $7 25@$8; poor to very good shipping extra Western at $6 75@$7 25; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio at $7 20@$7 80, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 430 bbls. at $6 60@$9 25 for ordinary to very good, and $9 25@$13 50 for very good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour has been neglected and nominal at $8 20@$10 for Extra. Rye Flour has been quiet at from $4 15@$5 50 ₱ bbl.; sales, 120 bbls. Corn-meal has been lightly dealt in, at from $3 50@$3 85 for White and Yellow Western, $3 50@$3 60 for Jersey, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine; sales 180 bbls.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been generally quite dull, and Spring has been quoted off in price 2c.@3c a bushel, with very little call for stock from any source. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,500 bushels at $1 68 for fair No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, with $1 70 bid, and $1 72 asked for No. 2 Milwaukee do. do.; $1 92½@$2 for small lots of Red and Amber Western, and $2 05@$2 10 for White do., closing heavily throughout. ....Corn has been quoted lower, particularly sailing vessel stock, under more liberal offerings, leading to a livelier business, mainly for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 364,000 bushels, part to arrive, at 63c.@66c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 63½c.@64c. for fair to good steamer grades, and 65½c.@68½c. for ordinary to strictly choice sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 66c. for good, and 68c.@68½c. for extra dry; 69c.@70c. for Yellow Western; 78c.@80c. for car-lots of White Western; 60c.@62½c. for damaged; also 70c. for prime Mixed Western, seller August....Rye dull; Western offered at 90c. in store....Of Canada Peas, 8,000 bushels sold, in store, at $1, in bond....Barley quiet and nominal....Of Barley-Malt, sales were made of 3,000 bushels Canada West at $1 27 ₱ bushel; market tame....Oats have been more active, opening heavily, but closing with more firmness. The inquiry has been partly on speculative account. Sales have been reported since our last of 86,000 bushels at 50½c.@51c., closing at 50½c.@51c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 49c.@50½c. for inferior to good do., from cars; 59c. for boat-loads in store; 51c.@53½c. for ordinary to choice White Western.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been partially neglected, and quoted somewhat nominal in price, including Bags at 15c.@15½c.; Bagging at 15c., Domestic ranging at 16c.@16½c.

HAY—Bale has been in slack demand and heavy at $1 25@$1 30 for shipping; $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 80c.@90c. Straw inactive at from 60c.@$1 20 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There has been a moderate inquiry for stock, with prices quoted firm. Wet-salted grades have been in especial favor with buyers. The week's receipts have been 58,860 Hides and 220 bales do.; sales, 36,300 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. H. I. HULL & CO.: 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs., at 27½c.; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., at 27½c.; 2,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., at 27½c.@28½c.; 700 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 25c., gold, selected; 1,350 Dry Bogota, 19@22 lbs.; 2,500 Dry California Mexican, 21@22 lbs., private terms; 2,700 Dry Central American, 20@23 lbs., at 21c.@22c.; 3,600 Dry Tampico, 21@22 lbs., at 21½c., gold, as they run; 1,500 Dry Matamoras, 22 lbs., at 24c., currency, as they run; 300 Dry Matamoras Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 3,200 Dry Corpus Christi, 21@23½ lbs., at 22c.; 1,800 Dry Indianola, 24 lbs., at 22c.; 2,800 Dry Texas, 22@24 lbs., at 20½c.@21½c.; 3,300 Dry Texas Kips, 9@11 lbs., at 21c.@21½c.; 1,200 Dry Western, 23 lbs., at 21c., currency, as they run; 300 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 52 lbs.; 3,400 Wet-salted Texas, 45@70 lbs., private terms; 850 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 22 lbs., at 15c.; 1,500 Wet-salted City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 12½c., currency, as they run. The stock on hand is 152,250 Hides and 470 bales, (same time last year, 143,300 Hides and 345 bales,) as follows: 69,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 40,850 Dry Montevideo, 8,000 Dry Rio Grande, 2,400 Dry Orinoco, 2,500 Dry Central America, 500 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,600 Dry Tampico, 500 Dry Maranham, 2,000 Dry and Salted Bogota, and Savanilla, 6,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 15,000 Dry and Salted Texas and southern, 4,000 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Cow from Europe, 470 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has declined materially, closing dull at 54c.; sales 360 bbls. at 54c.@55c....Tar quiet but steady...Resin very quiet at $3 20@$3 25 for strained; sales 200 bbls. at the latter rate.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted firmer on a rather better inquiry, with sales reported here of 2,600 bbls. Crude, in bulk, at 13c.; 1,000 bbls. Refined, July delivery, at 23⅝c., with early deliveries quoted at 23c.@23¼c. And at Philadelphia, 4,000 bbls. Refined, June delivery, at 22¾c., and 4,000 bbls. high-test on private terms. Creek figures higher.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in some request at about previous rates, with holders asking rather higher figures; sales have been reported since our last of 240 bbls., in lots, at $13 30@$13 40 for New Western Mess; $12 50@$12 75 for Western Prime Mess; $10 75 for Extra Prime, and $15 75 for Clear, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light, with Western Mess quoted seller June, at $13 30@$13 35; seller July, at $13 35@$13 40....City-dressed Hogs have been inactive at 5¼c.@5½c. ₱ lb....Cutmeats have been in fair demand at from 9½c.@11c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, and 7⅛c.@8c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last, equal 470 pks. within the range....Bacon has been in more demand, and sales have been reported here of 500 boxes Long Clear, July delivery, at 7⅛c., and at Chicago, 650 boxes Ice-cured, at 6⅞c.@9½c., according to cut....Lard has been in light request at about former figures. Sales have been reported of 600 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅝c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9 7-16c. for prime Western Steam, 8¾c.@8⅞c. for City Steam and Kettle, 8⅝c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the demand has been moderate, with sales reported of 1,500 tcs. Prime Western Steam, seller June at 9 7-16c.; with seller July quoted at 9⅝c. and seller August at 9¾c....Beef products dull and unchanged....Butter slow of sale, and depressed in price....A fair business has been noted in Cheese, but at easier rates on freer offerings, particularly of grades below fine....We quote: Butter within the range of from 16c.@22c. for inferior to very choice new State, and 10c.@20c. for new Western; Grease Butter, 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., and Cheese within the range of 10c.@14½c. for poor to choice new factory, and 7c.@12½c. for common to very choice new Dairy, and 4c.@8c. for Skimmed, ₱ lb.

SALT—There has been a fair call for stock, which has been offered quite moderately at previous figures. We quote: Turk's Island, 41c.@46c.; Liverpool Ground, $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 10, ₱ sack, from store; Syracuse, $1 25; Burlaps, $1 25; Factory Filled, $2 15@$2 25; Bulk, 35c.@38c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been attracting very little attention, yet has been quoted nominally steady at 9⅝c.@9¾c.

SKINS—Have been dull and somewhat nominal in price: sales, 125 bales Curacoa Goat, 72 bales Maracaibo do., 6,000 lbs. Sisal Deer, and 3,000 lbs. Texas and Southern do. on private terms. Receipts, 244 bales Goat. We quote: *Deer*—Honduras, 52½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52½c.; San Juan, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 51c.; Porto Cabello, 50c.; Angostura, 37½c.; Para, 52½c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@42c., currency, ₱ lb. *Goat*—Tampico, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 52c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 54c.@55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 34c.@38c.; Madras, each, 55c.; Patna, 47½c; E. I. Tanned Goat, 95c.; E. I. Tanned Sheep, 75c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Pending the adjustment of the difficulty with their working men, refiners have been unwilling to operate, and the dealings in Raw Sugars have been limited, with values quoted essentially unchanged; sales, 100 hhds. damaged Cuba at 7¼c.@8⅛c.; 15 hhds. Demerara at 11c.; and 123 boxes Havana at 8¾c. for Molasses Sugar and 10¼c. for Centrifugal. Refined Sugars have been generally withdrawn from market, and prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@1c. ₱ lb., but are wholly nominal at the moment.

TALLOW—Quiet, but steady: sales have been reported of 93,000 lbs. at 9⅛c.@9⅜c. for ordinary to prime, chiefly at 9¼c. for prime.

WHISKY—Declined to 87½c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—A moderate inquiry has been noted for Grain room by berth and charter at about steady rates. The offerings of Provisions and Resin were on a restricted scale on the basis of previous figures. Other kinds of Produce were offered sparingly. Vessels for the Petroleum and Tobacco trades were in some request, and rates were quoted about as before. There was rather more demand for vessels for the Lumber trade, particularly for the River Platte, at well-maintained figures....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 7,800 bushels Wheat at 7d.; 7,800 bushels Grain at 6½d. for Corn and 7d. for Wheat; 500 bbls. Resin on private terms; 50 hhds. Tobacco at 20s.; and, by steam, 62,000 bushels Grain at 7½d. for Corn and 8d. for Wheat; 250 bbls. Resin on private terms: 1,200 bbls. Flour, 230 pkgs. Tobacco, 3,000 bags Ore, 250 pkgs. Butter; 300 boxes Extract of Logwood, 1,000 boxes Fruit, and 900 pkgs. Merchandise, on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,066 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 150 bbls. Resin on private terms; 1,900 Oars at ¾d....For Bristol, by sail, 23,000 bushels Corn at 7½d., and 1,000 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ₱ 280 lbs....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British brig, 225 tons, hence, with about 1,800 quarters Grain at 5s. 10½d., and, if to Cardiff, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter. ....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 408 tons, with Molasses, reported from Philadelphia, on private terms; also a British brig, with 2,400 quarters Grain, from do., at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 332 tons, hence with about 2,300 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, at 6s. 3d.; a British bark, with 5,000 quarters Grain, reported from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d., and, if direct to Cork, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter; and an American ship, 1,250 tons, with Guano, reported from Baker's Island, on private terms. Vessels were in some request for the Phosphate trade from Bull River to Cork, for orders, on the basis of about 29s. 6d. ₱ ton....For an Irish port direct, a British bark, 742 tons, reported from Philadelphia, with about 4,800 quarters Grain, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter.... For Antwerp, by sail, 1,000 tierces Lard at 30s....For Bremen, by steam, 200 boxes Bacon at 25s.; 82 hhds., 653 cases, 60 bales, and 385 ceroons Tobacco on the basis of 30s. ₱ hhd., 17s. 6d. ₱ case, and $1 per bale; 50 bbls. Beef, 24 bales Furs, and 107 pks. Merchandise on private terms....For the German Baltic, a German bark, with 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) at 5s. ₱ bbl....For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, 351 tons, with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Corunna, an American bark, 497 tons, hence with full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco, at 37s. 6d. ....For Genoa, Leghorn or Naples an American bark, 748 tons, hence with a full cargo of Kentucky Tobacco, at 36s. 3d....For Barbadoes and Demerara an American brig, 3,400 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia and back, on private terms....For Antigua, a British brig, 1,500 bbls. capacity, from Philadelphia, at 60c. ₱ bbl....For Pernambuco, a British bark, 499 tons, and a German brig, 163 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms....For Molendo, Peru, a bark, 454 tons, with Lumber, from Puget's Sound, at $20.... For New York a British bark, 689 tons, with Sugar, in hhds., reported from Havana, at $6; a British bark, 550 hhds. capacity, from Matanzas, with Sugar, $6 50 and $1 62½, and Melado, at $6; an American brig, 420 tons, from do. with 200 hhds. and 900 boxes Sugar, and 200 hhds. Melado at the same rates: an American bark, 506 tons, from do., with 200 hhds. Sugar, at $6 50, and 500 hhds Melado at $6, and an American bark, 442 tons, from do. with Sugar and Melado, on the same basis as to rates.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—141½, (R. C.) Peterson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1043, Jex vs. Board of Education, &c.; 1995, Andrews vs. Lombard; 2005, Wilson et al. vs. Fenton et al.; 2011, Albertson, Assignee, vs. Smith et al.; 352, (R. C.,) Stout, &c., vs. Strybling; 37, Goodnow vs. Lane et al.; 541, Manton vs. Cabot et al.; 1155, Wehle vs. Spellman et al.; 1591, Embersen vs. Shindler; 1649, Kirchaffer vs. Dulway; 1763, Caldwell et al. vs. Weld et al.; 2013, Wilder et al. vs. Keith; 2017, The Narragansett Steam-ship Company vs. Albertsen; 2021, Siney vs. Marshall; 2023, Stromeyer et al. vs. Blakeley et al.; 2025, Livingston vs. Perkins et al.; 2027, Shaw et al. vs. Hall; 2031, Wayland et al. vs. Smith; 2033, Claflin vs. Rosenzweig et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Brady J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—660, Harvey vs. Merchants' National Bank; 662, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 66½, (R. C.,) Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company vs. Central American Transit Company; 770, Sheldon vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 796, Suydam et. al., Trustee, vs. Laban; 798, Martin et. al. vs. McDaniel; 353½, (R. C.,) Learned vs. Ryder; 334½, (R. C.,) Same vs. Same; 343½, (R. C.,) Same vs. Same; 3134½, Mattison vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3342½, Weed et. al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 552, Schoonmaker et. al. vs. Dillon; 712, Bennett et. al. vs. Davies et. al.; 308, (R. C.,) Allerton vs. Martin; 332, Schwartz vs. Muller; 480, Morris vs. Stearns, survivor; 568, Wilson vs. Reddy; 736, Ludlow vs. Hudson; 754, Weber vs. Stewart, et. al.; 760, American Ship Windlass Company vs. Waterston.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Adjourned to Tuesday, June 18.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J. —Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M. —Third Monday motion Calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned to Saturday, June 29.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Barbour, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1068, Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1256, O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien, Sheriff, &c., vs. Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 668, Oberman vs. Waterman; 196, Morris vs. White et al.; 1072, Rockwell vs. Colm et al.; 1078, Same vs. Same; 964, Lightstone vs. Weber; 580, Birdsall vs. Dorman; 1340, Day vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1320, Dory vs. Meyer; 104, Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1040, Merritt et al. vs. Clark; 858, Richard vs. Hamburg and American Steam-ship Company; 862, Greenwald vs. Totans; 1784, Rausch vs. Muller, Administrator, &c.; 840, Tilton vs. Hills.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Adjourned to Wednesday, June 19.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Daly, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1665, Morrow vs. Martin; 1182, Neftel vs. Lightstone; 92, Hernandez vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.; 178, Heydecker vs. Lombard; 1372, Carman vs. Hunt; 999, Carman vs. Mackenzie; 2103, Lamb vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 11, Woodruff vs. Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; 2075, Atkinson vs. Great Western Insurance Company; 1494, Fitzgerald vs. Maitland; 1559, Raake vs. Lycoming Insurance Company; 245, Woodrow vs. McDonough; 1481, Dykes vs. Lomies et al.; 1581, Hanks vs. Burchell; 1652, Gillespie vs. Hess et al.; 1662, Hammond vs. O'Hara; 1650, Waller, Jr., vs. Allen; 1517, Hoffman vs. Link et al.; 932, Carroll vs. Butler; 1622, Carroll vs. Hirschfield; 1627, Starrett vs. Whitney; 1651, Boas et al. vs. Dinkelspiel; 1095, Germania Bank of New-York City vs. Horan et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Tracy, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9073, Lanning vs. Clausen; 8244, Mansfield vs. Coman; 8690, Richards vs. Venter; 8783, Goorman vs. Schwarzfaeler; 8249, McLoughlin vs. Martin; —, Reummier vs. Gross; —, Murphy vs. Kolee; 9084, Lyon vs. Darrin; 8489, Mayer vs. Elias; 8524, Collins vs. Reilly; 9077, Shine vs. Staten Island Railroad Company; 9097, Kohn vs. Sperling; 9317, Rossa vs. Cohalen; 9947, Mead vs. Demarest; 9959, Wach vs. Wood.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Spalding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—9159, Lynch vs. Brennan; —, O'Keef vs. Reilly; 9200, Fogg vs. Watson; 9230, Lee vs. Crow; 8870, Alcott vs. Wolf; 9173, Delavan vs. Winans; 9954, Wright vs. Larkins; —, Hollister vs. Duncan; 9162, Frank vs. Dulton Bros.; —, Howard vs. Gruber; 9179, Matthew vs. Freigh; 9154, New-York Penny Verein vs. Walter; 9157, Odell vs. Halstead; —, Schnider vs. Doe, et al.; 7201, Doin vs. Helfkiel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Bedford, J.—1, James Larkin, homicide; 2, George K. Gyles, manslaughter; 3, John Conklin and Edward J. Smith, robbery; 4, Tilman Booz, robbery; 5, Henry Rollberg, rape; 6, Joseph McKeon, burglary; 7, Joseph Logan, burglary; 8, Reuben Wolfe and Charles Peshel, burglary; 9, James Cooney, burglary; 10, Adolph Laibel, felonious assault and battery; 11, John Conklin, felonious assault and battery; 12, Charles Henning, felonious assault and battery; 13, Mary Keenan, grand larceny; 14, Ellen O'Brien, grand larceny; 15, Wm. C. Harrison, grand larceny; 16, Charles Sparks, grand larceny; 17, Edward Forrest, grand larceny; 18, John Curren, grand larceny from the person; 19, Andrew Dailey, James Curry, James De Forrest and Terence Keran, grand larceny from the person; 20, James Stevens and Edward Cole, obscene literature.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.—Nos. 167, 181, 5, 177, 105, 137, 216, 225, 230, 238, 161, 8, 10, 83, 120, 92, 180, 103, 121, 154, 171, 209, 263, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246.

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OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

HOLDERS OF THE BONDS, COUPONS or stock of the State of South Carolina are hereby informed that this Company will receive bonds for registration by June 22, according to the act of the General Assembly relating to the bonds of South Carolina, approved the 13th day of March, 1872, the tenth section of said act being as follows:

SEC. 10. The Commercial Warehouse Company, in the City of New-York, and the Carolina National Bank, in the City of Columbia, S. C., are hereby declared to be authorized places for the registration of the bonds, coupons or stock of the State of South Carolina, and they are authorized, on the passage of this act, to immediately advertise in one or two of the principal papers in each of the Cities of New-York, Columbia and Charleston, to the holders of all the bonds, coupons or stock of the State of South Carolina, the necessity of registering their bonds, coupons or stocks at one of the above authorized places of registry. In the registration of said bonds, coupons or stocks, the number and denomination of each Bond, Coupon, or Certificate of Stock, the act under which it was issued, and the name of the person, association, corporation, or firm presenting the same shall be recorded, and the time and place of registration shall be endorsed upon said Bonds, Coupons, or Stocks, so that the same Bonds, Coupons, or Stocks may not be presented at more than one place of registration. It shall be the duty of said Commercial Warehouse Company, in the City of New-York, and the Carolina National Bank, in the City of Columbia, S. C., to publish in the Cities of New-York, Charleston, and Columbia, quarterly statements of the whole amount of Bonds, Coupons, or Stocks registered by them, the number, denomination, and the act under which they have been issued. The State Treasurer and the Financial Agent of the State, in the City of New-York, shall not pay interest on said Bonds or Stocks until they have been registered according to the requirements of this act.

WM. D. BOWERMAN, President.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1872.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of seventeen Directors to serve for one year, as provided by law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the General Office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of July next.

The polls will open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock, or for such further time as may be necessary, in the opinion of the Inspectors, to poll all votes then present.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on MONDAY, the 10th day of June, instant, and will reopen for the transfer of Common Stock July 10, and for Preferred July 16.

By order, H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

RAILROAD, STATE, CITY, COUNTY AND Town Bonds of all kinds bought and sold by HANNA BROTHERS, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st., New-York. Investment securities a specialty. Information furnished to investors.

FINANCIAL.

SAFE AND PROFITABLE.

THE

CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS

AT

90 and ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Road runs from Buffalo to the Detroit River, and is the Eastern link in the new AIR LINE FROM BUFFALO TO CHICAGO, and has been under construction for about two years past by railroad men who have seen the necessity for a STEEL RAIL, LOW GRADE SHORT ROUTE between the great railroad systems which diverge from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo.

Among the builders of the road, by whose cash subscriptions 220 miles (out of 290) have already been graded, bridged and made ready for the superstructure, a large part of the steel rails bought, all of the materials for the stations, and a part of the equipment purchased, are:

MILTON COURTRIGHT, JOHN F. TRACY DAVID DOWS, WM. L. SCOTT, HENRY FARNHAM, R. A. FORSYTH, HENRY H. PORTER, JOHN M. BURKE, M. L. SYKES, JR., B. F. ALLEN, all directors, either in the Chicago and Northwest, or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; GEO. OPDYKE, of the Midland Road; JOHN B. ALLEN, SIDNEY DILLON, DANIEL DREW, J. S. CASEMENT, J. & J. CASEY, O. S. CHAPMAN, JOHN ROSS, DAVID STEWART, and F. H. WINSTON.

THE ROAD will be

33 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROAD,

either BUILT or in contemplation between Buffalo and Chicago, and will also shorten the distance between Toledo and Buffalo twenty-three miles.

THE MAXIMUM GRADE on the entire line does not exceed FIFTEEN FEET to the mile—and Ninety-six per cent. of the road IS STRAIGHT.

THE ROAD WILL BE COMPLETED and in running order on or before Dec. 31 of this year.

The principal and interest of the bonds are payable either in New-York, London or Frankfort.

We confidently recommend the bonds to all classes of investors.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

NOTICE.

HAVING BECOME ASSOCIATED with Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER in the Agency of the CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, we offer the above-named Bonds for sale. After a thorough investigation we recommend them to our friends and customers as a sure and reliable investment. Pamphlets and all other information furnished on application.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.

Connecticut Valley Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.

FREE OF ALL TAXES IN CONNECTICUT.

Having closed out the balance of this loan at PAR AND INTEREST, we are prepared to deal in these bonds. They are issued on a COMPLETED DIVIDEND EARNING ROAD UNDER A LIMITED MORTGAGE.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD
OF MISSOURI,
SEVEN PER CENT.,
FREE OF TAX,
SECOND
MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. Its stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Midland Bonds.

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the New-York Midland Railroad.

The Montclair is the direct and short line of the Midland through New-Jersey.

Dealt in by

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY,
ALBANY, June 6, 1872.

THIS COMPANY WILL CONVERT its "Consolidation Certificates" into Capital Stock, at par, by issuing one share of Capital Stock for each $100 in amount of such Certificates.

The conversion will be made on and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July next, at the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York, upon the presentation and surrender of the "Consolidation Certificates."

When such certificates for amounts other than even hundreds of dollars are presented, new "Consolidation Certificates" for the fractional parts will be issued, and these may be combined to make even hundreds. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ON ST. LOUIS CITY REAL ESTATE. —We offer for sale a limited amount of the above bonds issued by the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, secured by deed of trust on the depot property, situated between 7th and 14th sts., in the central part of St. Louis, estimated worth double the amount of the lien.

The earnings of this Company for the year ending March 25, 1872, the twenty-second of its existence, were $3,597,000; operating expenses, $2,266,000; interest, $784,000, leaving a surplus of $547,000 to be devoted to other purposes. Also,

CINCINNATI AND MUSKINGUM VALLEY RAILROAD 7S,

secured by a First Mortgage upon a railway extending from the line of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, near Dresden, through Zanesville, Lancaster, and Wilmington, Ohio, to Morrow, on the line of the Little Miami Railroad, thirty six miles north-east of Cincinnati, a distance of 148 miles, controlled by Pennsylvania Company through the ownership of a large majority of its shares.

The whole amount of the mortgage is $1,500,000, or about $10,000 a mile on a line that has cost three times that amount, which is finished and is earning more than enough to meet the interest on this loan.

Particulars may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

Great reduction of prices in our entire stock of Spring & Summer Goods, Commencing Monday, June 17.

LORD & TAYLOR

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY

SACRIFICE

OF IRON GRENADINES.

THE BEST MAKES IMPORTED.

Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.

1 Line 50 cents, former price 80 cents.
1 Line 60 cents, former price $1.
1 Line 70 cents, former price $1 10.

Pure Silk and Wool, 2 Yards Wide.

1 Line $1 25, former price $2 25.
1 Line $1 50, former price $3.
1 Line $1 75, former price $3 50.

The above prices show the actual reductions made by us within one month.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

FINANCIAL.

Midland Pacific
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

These bonds are issued at the rate of $18,333 per mile upon COMPLETED ROAD from NEBRASKA CITY, on the Missouri River, to LINCOLN, the CAPITAL of NEBRASKA. The distance between these points is about sixty miles, and this division of the Road is in successful operation and earning net more than all the interest on its Bonds. It penetrates an EXCEEDINGLY RICH AGRICULTURAL region, with UNLIMITED CAPABILITIES for production, and is much needed for removal of abundant crops to market. This need has been so much felt that LOCAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE AMOUNT OF $8,000 PER MILE HAVE BEEN MADE to facilitate the extension of the road from Lincoln westward to the Platte River, which is in process of construction. The MIDLAND PACIFIC forms part of a direct EAST AND WEST TRUNK ROUTE, now being rapidly built from Urbana, on the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, in Illinois, through A VERY RICH AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT DENSELY POPULATED for the greater part of the way, to Grand Island, on the Platte River, where junction is made with the Union Pacific Railroad. This new line, 610 miles long, is formed of three links, of which more than 200 MILES ARE COMPLETED, a force of over 2,000 men is engaged in vigorous prosecution of the work, and THE ENTIRE LINE IS TO BE FULLY COMPLETED IN 1873.

The roads composing this trunk line are JUDICIOUSLY LOCATED AND ARE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF SOME OF THE ABLEST AND MOST SUCCESSFUL RAILWAY MANAGERS of the country. Being in the same interest, consolidation must follow, and thus form a strong combination of railway. Directness of route is greatly in its favor, as it saves 147 miles in distance between New-York and San Francisco over any existing line. The MIDLAND PACIFIC, with the broad area of fertile and most productive land tributary to it, with its close alliance with the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad and the Indianapolis, Bloomington and WESTERN EXTENSION, must soon be taxed to its fullest limit to accommodate local and through business. Shipments of products by this road will lead to the WEST as well as to the EAST. We recommend these Bonds, which are a FIRST LIEN on COMPLETED road, as a prime security, PERFECTLY SAFE, and IN RETURNS much more desirable for investors than Government Bonds.

Present price, 90 and accrued interest, in currency.

Coupons payable Feb. 1 and Aug. 1, in Gold, free of tax, in the City of New-York. All marketable securities received in exchange at full rates. Bonds may be registered without charge. Pamphlets, maps, circulars, &c., giving full information, can be obtained from the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND BONDS.

The NEW-YORK MIDLAND CONVERTIBLE BONDS, secured by Mortgage at 80 and interest, are one of the most desirable and will prove one of the most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$750,000 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon of the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1872, for the purchase of 750 ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS.

Issued by authority of an act "to authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional Bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These Bonds are for $1,000 each, dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run, with interest at the rate of six per cent., payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October, respectively, in Gold Coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in Gold Coin—and are the last authorized by the Legislature to be issued for the extension of the Water-works. The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the Bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the Bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the Bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his opinion the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the national banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers whose bids are accepted, upon the 15th day of July, 1872, to be paid for when delivered, with accrued interest from April 1, 1872, the bonds being antedated.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

Attest: JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JOHN J. FITZWILLIAM, City Register.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS.
Registered with State Auditor.
Interest January and July, in New-York.
Actual wealth over $10,000,000.
Indebtedness only $300,000.
Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

Great reduction of prices in our entire stock of Spring & Summer Goods, Commencing Monday, June 17.

LORD & TAYLOR

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Everything marked down below gold cost.

Real Guipure Laces, 50c.; regular price, 75c.
Real Guipure Laces, 75c.; regular price, $1.
Real Guipure Laces, $1; regular price, $1 25.
Real Thread Lace, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $2; worth 25 per cent. more.
Black French Laces at half the usual prices.
Valenciennes, Cluny, Point and Point Applique Laces, Real Lace Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sets, &c.
Llama, Lace Sacques and Shawls at half price.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertions, 12½c. and upward.
Black Nets, plain and figured, for Veils, &c.
Passementeries, Fringes, Loops and Ornaments.

BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York, at the close of business, June 10, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,617,414 46
Overdrafts		694 52
United States bonds to secure circulation		705,000 00
United States bonds on hand		25,250 00
Due from national banks		778,019 07
Due from other banks and bankers		176,962 37
Banking-house		500,000 00
Expenses		44,693 75
Taxes paid		20,581 45
Checks, cash items and revenue stamps		3,413 63
Exchanges		1,049,646 57
National currency		30,000 00
Fractional currency and nickels		15,760 69
Specie—Coin	$78 562 68	
Certificates	418,380 00	
Checks	464 00—	497,406 68
Legal tenders		1,403,528 00
Clearing-house certificates		50,000 00
Total		$10,918,371 19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000 00
Surplus	175,000 00
Discount	66,264 05
Exchange	2,834 64
Interest	51,611 38
Profit and loss	5 837 40
Premiums	24,180 52
Circulation	589,876 00
Dividends unpaid	95 00
Individual deposits	3,020,629 45
Certified checks	69,040 33
Cashier's checks	8,982 00
Due to national banks	3,769,812 82
Due to other banks and bankers	1,624,204 60
Total	$10,918,371 19

I, JOHN T. HILL, Cashier of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

Correct.—Attest:
CLEMENT S. PARSONS,
ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN, } Directors.
GARDNER R. COLBY.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 15th day of June, 1872.
J. H. V. ARNOLD, Notary Public.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business on the 10th day of June, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,190,415 64
Overdrafts		607 72
United States bonds to secure circulation		300,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		116,750 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		50,000 00
Due from national banks		55,724 94
Due from State banks and bankers		315 33
Current expenses		1,317 74
Checks and other cash items		60,749 16
Exchanges for Clearing-house		246,672 16
Bills of other national banks		42,14 00
Fractional currency		13,630 60
Legal-tender notes		400,165 00
Clearing-house certificates		50,000 00
Total		$2,528,505 29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$300,000 00
Surplus fund	230,000 00
Interest	24 363 82
Profit and loss	6,000 00
Circulating notes outstanding	259,400 00
Individual deposits	1,402,4 6 95
Certified checks	10,976 23
Cashier's checks outstanding	210,000 00
Due to national banks	9,514 81
Due to other banks and bankers	25 10
Total	$2,528,505 29

State of New-York, County of New-York: I, O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier of the Second National Bank, of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of June, 1872. JESSE WEST, JR., Notary Public.

Correct.—Attest:
I. N. PHELPS,
AMOS H. TROWBRIDGE, } Directors.
HENRY A. HURLBUT,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at the close of business, June 10, 1872:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,616,984 16
Overdrafts		2,641 43
United States bonds to secure circulation		220,000 00
United States bonds on hand		58,250 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		139,931 90
Due from approved associations in New-York		134,350 31
Banking-house		44,120 04
Current expenses		4,851 77
Premiums		15,178 14
Cash items (including stamps)		17,233 48
Exchanges for Clearing-house		107,777 31
Bills of other national banks		79,700 00
Bills of State banks		255 00
Fractional currency		9,951 43
Specie—Coin		6,828 75
Gold Treasury notes		86,580 00
Legal-tender notes		303,516 00
Clearing-house certificates		15,000 00
Total		$2,863,132 72

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	9,900 74
Interest	11,967 82
Profit and loss	64,763 79
National bank circulation outstanding	193,435 00
State bank circulation outstanding	5,160 00
Dividends unpaid	4,152 50
Individual depositors	1,362,095 05
Certified checks	39,501 84
Cashier's checks outstanding	22,669 07
Due to national banks	18,815 41
Due to other banks	226,871 50
Total	$2,863,132 72

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 15th day of June, 1872. FERNANDO BALTES, Notary Public, New-York County.

Correct.—Attest:
ISAAC WALTON,
ROBERT M. FIELD, } Directors.
SAMUEL T. BROWN,

OFFICE OF THE UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION, NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, JUNE 3, 1872.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE UNITED Petroleum Farms Association have this day ordered a distribution of $20,000 (two cents per share) among its stockholders, payable on the 13th inst., in accordance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, passed May 21, 1872. By said act the trustees are required to indorse the payment of dividends on the certificates of stock. It is, therefore, necessary that certificates be presented at the time of collecting above dividend. The transfer-books will close on the 11th inst., and remain closed until the 14th inst.

AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due July 1, 1872, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th proximo.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State.
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State.
FRANCIS B. POND, Attorney-General.
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1872.

NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE RENSSELAER AND SARATOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, and of the ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COMPANY, will be closed on the evening of the 15th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July next. Dividends of Three and a Half per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders in the above mentioned Companies on and after July 1, 1872, at National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

CHARLES P. HART, Treasurer,
Del. and Hud. Canal Company.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

Great reduction of prices in our entire stock of Spring & Summer Goods, Commencing Monday, June 17.

LORD & TAYLOR

CLOSING OUT—CANTON AND COIR Mattings; Ingrain and Tapestry Brussels Carpets; Hat Buckrams, Burlaps, Bagging, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A. LESTER & CO.,
No. 193 Chambers-st.

FINANCIAL.

10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.
CHOICE MUNICIPAL BONDS.
SAFETY AND PROFIT COMBINED.
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ISSUES.

Principal and Interest Coupons promptly paid semi-annually in New-York,

AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

Also, Insurance, Bank, Gas-light, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c.,

PAYING 10 TO 20 PER CENT.

All strictly first-class securities, at the lowest market rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK-BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Prime Investment Securities a specialty with this house for over twenty years.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the road for the current six months of Three and One-half per Cent. on the preferred stock, payable on and after July 15 next at the Treasurer's office, No. 269 8th-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed at the close of business on Monday, the 10th of June next.

H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (less Government tax) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at the office of this Company on and after June 27, 1872, to the preferred stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 15th day of June, 1872. The transfer-books of the preferred stock will be closed on Saturday, June 15, 1872, at the close of business, and reopened on Saturday, June 29, 1872, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1872.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Two and One-half (2½) per Cent. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th prox., payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 1st day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 20th June and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of July.

JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, free of Government tax, payable on the 1st day of July next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20, 1872, and opened at 9 A. M. July 2, 1872.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, falling due the 1st day of July next, will be paid on and after that day, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, and the coupons then also due will be paid as usual at the office of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

A Dividend of Twenty-five Per Cent. will be paid to the creditors of the Eighth National Bank at the office of the Receiver, No. 3 Mercer-st., in the City of New-York, on and after WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed until the first proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 11 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held this day, it was resolved to declare the usual semi-annual Dividend of (5) Five per Cent., and an Extra Dividend of (2½) Two and a Half per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1872.

Transfer books will be closed June 25, 1872.

J. C. WINANS, President.

THOS. A. VYSE, Jr., Pres. JOHN T. HILL, Cash.
NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free from all taxes, payable on and after July 1, 1872.

The transfer-books will be closed on June 20, and reopened on the 1st proximo.

JOHN. T. HILL, Cashier.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 33 GRAND, CORNER GREENE-ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 12, 1872.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. GAMBLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable JULY 5.

Transfer books will be closed 24th inst. at 2 P. M., and reopened July 5, at 10 A. M.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences on the 1st of January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Compound Interest Certificats issued, payable on demand. Accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits paid ON DEMAND, with interest due. Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily, and Monday and Saturday nights from 5 to 8 P. M. Send for Circular.

SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 1872.

A MEDICAL BOARD WILL BE convened at this office on July 1, 1872, for the purpose of examining various patterns of Trusses, and recommending those most suitable for issue under the act of Congress approved May 28, 1872, entitled, "An Act to provide for furnishing trusses to disabled soldiers."

Manufacturers of Trusses are invited to forward to this office samples of their respective patterns, with the wholesale price of each, previous to the meeting of the Board.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS. —Wanted immediately, for this favorite branch of the service, unmarried men. This is a fine opportunity for young men who desire to visit foreign countries in United States ships-of-war. Further information will be given at Recruiting Office, "Battery View House," No. 15 State-st., New-York City, or at the Marine Barracks, Flushing-av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

BEAUTIFUL REAL LACE JACKETS.

Go and see those lovely Llama and Thread Lace Jackets at TUCKER'S, and real Laces and Embroideries at very low prices. No. 3 West 23d-st., old No. 9, Fifth-avenue Hotel block.

BILLIARD TABLES.

WM. H. GRIFFITH,

NEW DESIGN
French Beveled Billiard Tables.

Manufacturer of DELANEY'S PATENT WIRE CUSHIONS, No. 40 Vesey-st., New-York. Tables, balls, cues, tips, chalk. Lowest market prices. Old tables cut down. Orders by mail attended to.

MEDICAL.

THE METAPHYSICAL DISCOVERY kills the root of all disease. Buy the DOLLAR TEST SET at Hudnut's, *Herald* Building, or of druggists generally.

Inclose ten cents to the Metaphysical University, No. 51 Bond-st., New-York, or Branch Office, No. 412 Arch-st., Philadelphia, for Mrs. M. G. Brown's pamphlet of sixty-eight pages, worth mines of gold to the sufferer.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ON THE JURY—Mr. John Brougham, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Pateman.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—SCHNEIDER—Mr. John Allen, Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCES.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

TERRACE GARDEN.—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GARDEN CONCERT.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.	3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

We publish this morning the report of a careful canvass of thirty-two of the sixty counties of this State, made to ascertain the actual strength of the Cincinnati ticket. Our readers may rely with confidence on these statements. They may be summed up as follows: The strength of the ticket is now less than it was immediately after the Cincinnati Conventien; in case of its indorsement at Baltimore, it will probably gain somewhat; in no event will it attract as many Republicans as it will repel Democrats. The reports agree also, that nearly all of Mr. GREELEY's Republican strength comes from the disaffection promoted by Senator FENTON, and that it is confined almost entirely to the politicians. The farmers of the State especially repudiate the bolt, and are solid for GRANT and WILSON.

Sunday, in this City, still maintains its bad pre-eminence as a day of drunkenness, and of the crimes and offenses that come from drunkenness. The list for yesterday is terribly long, and includes every variety of stand-up and knock-down fight, shooting, stabbing, wife beating, and street rowdyism. Most of these crimes are attributable to the looseness of the Excise law, and the negligent way in which it is enforced. The streets of New-York, on Sunday night, are in a condition alarming to peaceful citizens, and disgraceful to the authorities.

Mr. GREELEY has received the indorsement of the Utah Democrats. This is more flattering than useful, since Utah has no electoral vote, but it must be to him a gratifying proof of success in his recent efforts to make himself acceptable to Democrats, that this uniquely earnest and sincere sect of the party find nothing objectionable in him.

How the sage's chances as a candidate are likely to be affected by his course in regard to secession, may be judged from the following passage in a recent letter by Ex-Gov. R. C. WICKLIFFE:

> "The question of secession was settled for me in the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States when they rejected the resolution of LUTHER MARTIN, claiming that right as a legal sequence of the Constitution. This, it seems, was not a settlement of that question for Mr. GREELEY, for while I was urging our people South to the uttermost of my ability against secession, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, through his widely circulated paper, claimed for the South this right; and when the South did secede, he was among the first to clamor for war to the death. He entertains no political opinion in common with me; then why should I cast my vote for him for President?"

The Greeley Stock.

Although there are still one or two unwary men going about bragging that "GREELEY will win," and offering to "back their opinion" with their money, their agony is severe when anybody takes them at their word and accepts their bet. Betting is a very improper practice, but the more perfect among us must remember that it is impossible to repress the tendencies of some of Mr. GREELEY's chief supporters, who are well-known gamblers. Some of them are to receive Consulships *when* Mr. GREELEY is elected, and we have heard that one is to be favored with a first-class foreign mission—a fact. FENTON is, of course, to consider the Custom-house as his own private property, and not a man who is now in office would be turned out, because any such step as that would be contrary to the principles of "civil service reform," to which REUBEN E. FENTON is so devotedly attached.

Yet, there are many of our dear uncle's followers who are obliged to admit that the prospect before them is very dark and gloomy. People do not rise at the bait of the "old white hat" as they were expected to do. In this City, all the respectable men have been driven out of the "Greeley crowd." Gen. ASPINWALL—one of the last to leave—sneered at the eminent tobacconist as a political acrobat. Since then, the Tammany gang have been left in sole possession of the field. At the recent "ratification meeting" in this City, Mr. GREELEY's managers announced that Senator SCHURZ would speak, when they well knew beforehand that he would do nothing of the kind. One of GREELEY's chief supporters in the Tenth Assembly District is a man who was a ringleader in the New-York riots of 1863, and who was sent to the State Prison for that offense. A brief biography of GREELEY's "indorsers" in this Ciiy would be a striking commentary on the present "Reform movement," and we hope to publish such a biography at no distant day.

We would not say a word to prevent the nomination of GREELEY at Baltimore, because if the Democratic Party want to rush to infamous extinction it is not our business to prevent them. But it is impossible to conceal the fact that GREELEY makes no progress whatever in his great project of dividing the Republican Party. His organ does, indeed, grind out the same old tune every day—"party ties are effaced—there is now only one party in the country, and GREELEY is its head and the *Tribune* its prophet." But people cannot get it out of their heads that there are still, and are likely to be, and ought to be, two parties in this country, and that no man can serve both at the same time. Again, when Mr. GREELEY's paper tries to bolster up its candidate's case by wild abuse of Gen. GRANT, imitated from Mr. SUMNER's great, memorable, and altogether incomparable speech, (price five cents, with all the quotations,) then, we say, the people are driven to see that Mr. GREELEY's spite is dictated solely by his personal ambition. How can he be a fair judge of the President's acts, when it is to his interest to misrepresent these acts, and thus enable himself to step into Gen. GRANT's boots? Rival candidates have sometimes the good sense and decency not to abuse each other. But GREELEY has a soul above such small courtesies. Every day his organ moans sorrowfully over President GRANT's "retirement" to Long Branch. It has been telling us all Winter that the President did more harm than good at Washington, yet the moment he leaves Washington it cries out that the country is going to the dogs because he is absent. Perhaps, after all, it is not a much more serious offense for a hard-worked man to spend a few weeks at Long Branch than for Mr. GREELEY to go fooling about Chappaqua, in stage costume, devised by THEODORE TILTON, hacking away at sound trees, for the sake of getting up a reputation as a "wood-chopper," and with the artist of an obscene publication (owned by FRANK LESLIE) to take a pretty sketch of him as the prince of humbugs.

The Philosopher will now find his hands pretty full in explaining that CARL SCHURZ's "bolt" means nothing. He whistled to keep his courage up on Saturday, and eagerly assured the public that the Fifth-avenue "Parliament" was really got up in his own interests. This brought out the rejoinder from one of the bolters that they had been made fools of once at Cincinnati, and did not now propose to make fools of themselves. The first part of this statement will command unqualified assent. "Able editors" are no match in the field of politics for old stagers like FENTON. However, they are now on strike, and have given GREELEY formal notice that they will take no stock in him. The Sage rubs his hands and informs his friends that it is all right, and that CARL SCHURZ & CO. are only having a little fun, and mean to work for him as soon as their sport is over. He has sent for all his relatives and friends to see him installed in the White House, and there is no fear that they will not arrive in time. That his *ménage* would dignify the White House, and add much to the reputation of the country for hospitality and the social graces, no one can doubt. Mr. GREELEY has talked much of Gen. GRANT's "surroundings." It is well-known that his own would be calculated to excite the wonder and admiration of the civilized world.

Crime in New-York.

If the citizens of New-York have much to be proud of, it must be admitted that they have some cause for feelings of shame and humiliation. Not to speak of civic corruption without a parallel, the annals of no city of importance in modern times have ever presented a record of crimes of violence so terrible as our own. There have been, no doubt, exceptional periods in certain cities when the percentage of offenses may—as in Melbourne and San Francisco—have attained a higher rate, but the alarming consideration about crime here is its chronic character. Year after year passes, and still we have before us anew, every day, this awful chronicle. Let any one take up the papers for the past fortnight. He will find that scarcely a day has passed within that time without a life taken, or attempted to be taken, by violence. He will find, too, that in the greater number of cases the persons suspected are well known to have committed other crimes, of the same nature, whose proper consequences they have escaped, just as they will in all probability escape the penalties of the offenses which they have just committed.

The recent catalogue reveals, if possible, a greater degree of audacity than that to which we have hitherto been exposed. The old-fashioned murderer and robber usually deemed it expedient to vail his operations, so far as he could, from the public. He sought his prey in darkness and with hidden face, and rarely took life unless resistance was desperate. Our modern ruffian dispenses with such refined arts. He has quite changed all that. An innocent, unoffending citizen is walking home with his wife at night. Having rashly dared to resent the filthy ribaldry with which his wife is bespattered by a crew of young ruffians, they propose to crack his head. No sooner said than done. In ten minutes that poor wife is a widow—her bread-winner gone, and she, with perhaps children to support, utterly destitute. A few weeks ago a respectable jeweler sat in his store at eventide, with his wife, after the labors of the day. Presently a brother-citizen came and helped himself to some jewelry. Its owner ventured to defend his property. By a miracle he escaped with his life, and it will be almost as great a miracle if the aggressor does not escape all punishment.

It would appear that some of the gentlemen in the burglar trade, either finding night work injurious to their health, or not long enough for the vast amount of business which they have on hand, have taken to daylight operations. Let no one henceforth imagine that his wife and daughter are secure from attack because the sun is shining. "Is that you, father?" asked Miss WATSON, of No. 242 East Thirty-eighth-street, at 10 A. M. on Thursday morning, hearing some one stirring below. The person below promptly replied, "Yes;" but Miss WATSON remarking in the accent that sort of change which struck so disagreeably on the ear of Little Red Riding Hood, when the wolf assumed the rôle of her affectionate grandmother, descended, and if not absolutely eaten up, found herself in clutches as deadly as those of a lupine foe. Mr. JAMES WILSON, notorious burglar, sneak-thief and desperado, &c., was there deeply engaged with one of his young men in putting up with all possible dispatch such portable articles of the WATSONS as were best worth taking. Miss WATSON held on to this scoundrel with amazing energy. Even his threat to shoot her did not cause this brave lady to quail, and at length assistance came. He proved to have a goodly record—"is supposed to be the man who shot Officer O'NEILL, and was arrested on suspicion of being the burglar who shot Mr. PHELPS"—and a dozen more probably—"but was discharged, as no evidence could be made out against him." Of course! It is consoling to think that a little can be made out now. But then we don't find Miss Watsons at every house. Many, perhaps, have but a slight idea of the amount of property taken from private houses, a notice of which, from the frequency of such events, scarcely appears in the papers. Lately, from a house in Ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in which were lodging several gentlemen who frequently returned home after midnight, three thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were quietly removed between 11 P. M. and 1 A. M., without the faintest clue to the thief being obtained. Either the detective force is far too small, not very efficient, or only chooses to exert itself when an immense reward is offered.

But it is not merely to a shrewder Police force, or even to purer Judges, great crime checkers as they are, that we must look for real amendment. The root of the portentous evil with which we ought at once to grapple, is the enormous criminal class growing up among us. We want reformatories deserving the name; not mere task-houses, where boys are put under lock and key, in the charge of ignorant and brutal jailers, but places where they are dealt with by a hand at once of the kindest and the firmest, where they can be taught the impolicy of violence and wrong, and be after a time put in the way of earning an honest livelihood. When shall we have such institutions as these?

Hard Work.

Among the points discussed in regard to eight-hour strikes is the question whether men work now as hard as formerly. On one side it is asserted that they work harder. On the other it is argued that they do not work so hard. To prove the latter position, strong figures and facts are advanced, and the weight of statistics seems to be greatly in its favor. But those who hold the opposite view—although they find it very difficult to answer these statistics—are evidently not satisfied with them. This is, in some cases, owing to an unwillingness to see the force of anything that bears against particular ideas; but, in many instances, on the other hand, it is connected with perfect honesty and candor, and with an attentive and careful consideration of the whole subject.

The opinion that in former years those engaged in manual labor were in the habit of working harder than they are now, would have more influence if the same style of remark had not been quite as common in the very times with which the comparison of the present state of things is made. We often hear an elderly master mechanic tell how men used to work when he was a journeyman. Such a man, if he would polish up his recollection a little, could very often, also, tell that his own "boss" used to say exactly the same thing, in almost precisely the same words. The decrease of industry has been a favorite topic for centuries. If we were to take what we now see to be the actually existing state of affairs as a basis of calculation, and the style of remark to which we are alluding as showing a fair comparison between each generation and the one preceding it, we should come, by a strict mathematical process, to the conclusion that a couple of hundred years ago men worked at least ninety-six hours a day, and used their arms and hands with an effectiveness which would be but faintly illustrated by a comparison with the driving-wheels of a first-class locomotive at full speed.

But the fact that these remarks have been made for so many succeeding generations does not necessarily show that there is no correctness in them at any one period, and we think that in regard to the comparison between the state of things now and that which existed twenty or thirty years ago, there is in some respects a good deal of truth in them. How far they are, on the whole, a fair representation of the case is a point about which it is not easy to form an opinion.

There can be no question that in former years men in many employments worked at certain times harder than it is customary for men in the same employments to work now. In a large number of occupations, the quantity of idle time, rendered necessary by the nature of the business, has by modern improvements been very materially diminished. There was formerly, therefore, very frequent needs of extra labor when there was opportunity of working, to make up for the time lost when there was not. But in those occupations, the aggregate number of hours in which a man works in a year is in these days often much greater than it was when he sometimes labored three, four, or possibly five hours a day longer than he ever thinks of doing now.

There is one sense of the term "hard work" in which the diminution of it is very evident and decided. We refer to the simple exertion of muscular force. If an exact estimate were made upon this point after the manner of calculating the power of machinery, it would probably be found that in proportion to the number of working men in the United States, there was not one-half as much of this kind of hard work now as thirty years ago. In some cases, the quantity is not only not one-half, but not one-tenth, nor anything like it. A farmer, for instance, in driving the horses of a reaper, does less of it in a whole day than a man cutting wheat with a cradle would have done in half an hour.

But the mere exercise of muscular power is not all that constitutes hard work. The thought, the care, and the anxiety of some kinds of business, often looked upon as almost purely mechanical, are more exhaustive than the muscular exertion. There is much more brain-work required of mechanics and operatives than there was formerly. And there is another thing to be considered in this connection. Light and quick work is commonly more wearing than that which is heavy and slow. "It is the pace that kills," is a very well recognized motto in regard to horses, and the principle contained in it ought to be better understood than it is in reference to men. Twelve miles an hour, before a light trotting-wagon, exhausts a pair of horses far more than six miles an hour with an omnibus. The quantity of rapid work required of men has, of late years, been greatly increased, while the heavy work has been diminished; but the heaviest work is, with the biped as with the quadruped, by no means always the hardest work.

The House of Refuge.

Some weeks since one of the prisoners confined at the House of Refuge killed a keeper by stabbing him with a knife. The inmates of this institution, being under the age of twenty-one, are usually described as "boys," and the public fancies that they are mere children who have been guilty of vagrancy, or some very mild form of petty larceny. In point of fact, many of them are seventeen and eighteen years old, and are as desperate and reckless as the most hardened ruffians of maturer years. Latterly there has been much insubordination at the House of Refuge, and several of the keepers have been stabbed by these youthful murderers. The recent trial of the "boy" DUNN for murdering his keeper, elicited testimony which renders it probable that the discipline of the institution is not in all respects what it should be.

There was an effort on the part of the defense to show that cruel treatment drove DUNN to stab his keeper. The testimony of the prisoners tended to prove that they were cruelly flogged, and were forced to conform to outward Protestantism, whatever might be their private convictions. The assertions of these young ruffians are not to be implicitly believed, but even if we were to admit their absolute truthfulness, the testimony has failed to show that they were subjected to any religious persecution. They were compelled to attend prayers in the chapel, and the clergyman in charge of the services happened to be a Protestant. In this particular they received the same treatment as prisoners in other prisons, and the fact that they were compelled to listen to a prayer offered by a Protestant will hardly be accepted as a justification for revolt and murder. The theology of a thief may be exceedingly precious in his eyes, but it can hardly be compromised by listening to an unsectarian prayer. The conscience of the pickpocket is, doubtless, extremely tender, but it cannot be seriously outraged when he is made to be present while a chapter of the Bible is read. One of the "boys" did, indeed, swear that when, on one occasion, he asked for a Catholic priest, his request was refused. It does not appear, however, that he was dangerously ill, and it is plain that if the authorities were required to transport priests to Randall's Island whenever any person might ask for one, the Randall's Island steam-boat would be kept constantly in service. While it is conceded that a prisoner may have religious scruples, and that these are not to be wantonly violated, there is no proof that any religious proselytism was attempted at Randall's Island. The Catholic thief and the Protestant pickpocket cannot complain that they have been compelled to sacrifice their religious scruples at the bidding of the Randall's Island authorities.

In spite of the doubtful character of the testimony as to cruel punishments, it is nevertheless probable that the prisoners at the House of Refuge have been, in some instances, severely flogged. It has not been shown, however, that the revolts which have taken place from time to time were the results of cruel punishment. On the contrary, "boys" who testified that they had been flogged, admitted that the punishment was given to them because they had rebelled; not that punishment had preceded and excited rebellion. While these reckless young ruffians, who are ready at any moment for rebellion and murder, cannot be treated with the mildness that would suffice to keep in order a company of comparatively innocent boys, it is certain that such punishments as tying the prisoners up by their thumbs cannot be for a moment approved. It is admitted that this unlawful punishment was administered, with so little severity as to make it resemble only in name the similar punishment frequently used in the navy. The keepers, however, have no possible right to subject the prisoners to it, and they should be made to understand that no form of unusual punishment can be permitted for a moment.

The conclusion seems to be that while the thieves' testimony is not to be entirely credited, there is, nevertheless, need that the management of the House of Refuge should be inquired into. The managers of the Institution, confident in their ability to show the untrustworthy character of the charges made against them, have already applied to the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities for a thorough investigation. It will probably be shown in the course of this investigation that when the unusual punishments complained of have been inflicted, they were the work of subordinates, and were inflicted without the knowledge of the authorities. Like most other public institutions, the House of Refuge is doubtless capable of some improvement. At all events, the impunity with which the prisoners have been allowed to carry knives on their persons is certainly to be condemned, though no theologically-minded thief has made, as yet, any complaint concerning it.

The Destruction of Our Forests.

At a recent meeting of the National Agricultural Society, held in St. Louis, a report was submitted from the Committee on Forest Culture, which, assuming it to be trustworthy, must be regarded as alarming. The Committee assert that the trees of the continent are rapidly passing away; that large districts in the Atlantic States are already stripped of their most valuable timber; and that, in less than twenty-five years, the accessible forests in the region of the great lakes, on the upper waters of the Mississippi, and in the British possessions adjacent will be exhausted. At the South, we are told that industrial progress is entailing a consumption of trees, both evergreen and deciduous, at an accelerating rate. In the Rocky Mountain regions in which there is no hard wood, the spruce, the pine, and the cedar are fast disappearing before the farmer, the miner, the architect and the railroad-builder. Finally, on the Pacific, the vast demand for building, together with exportation to other countries, foretell the exhaustion of the California timber within twenty years; while that of Oregon and the territory further north will be used up in a comparatively brief period of time.

It is undoubtedly true that the demand for wood constantly increases. If it is as true that the supply constantly decreases, the ultimate result is apparently certain. But scarcity of wood can only arise if no effort whatever is made to restore what is consumed. In many parts of the country, however, such an effort is certainly made, and although the enormous fires of the past few years have destroyed great quantities of timber, we must not forget that fresh wood is continually growing to replace that which was burned. Again, vast tracts of forest-land that were practically inaccessible a few years ago, are now within easy reach from newly-opened lines of travel, and this should sensibly diminish the ratio of consumption from previous sources of supply. So far as mere wood is concerned, wood for manufacturing purposes, or for burning, it may be questioned whether there is any serious danger, even under present conditions, of any embarrassing scarcity. The diminution of trees in the more thickly-settled districts is, however, another affair; and here, on grounds of taste and health, apprehension is warranted and active exertion called for. It is well known that climate is greatly modified by forest areas, that crops and animals are benefited by them, and that, irrespective of their picturesque advantages, they are recommended by considerations of solid utility. The fear of leaving ambush for the lurking savage, led to a crusade against trees in the early days of the country, and the consequences of denuding the soil of its natural ornament and preserver were thus pretty well tested. On the other hand, in Illinois, where trees have been planted systematically to embellish and relieve the naked prairie, the good effects have been conclusively demonstrated. The winds are less violent, the extremes of temperature are ameliorated, and the land has become more genial and habitable for both man and beast.

The bare question, then, whether or not we shall have wood enough to burn or to build with is not the only, and perhaps not the most important, one we have to answer. It is not impossible, as we suggested some time ago, that a new motive power may ere long supplement or perhaps supersede steam; and if electricity can indeed be so employed, a vast amount of wood could thus obviously be dispensed with. Without counting on any such relief, however, it may be wise to adopt the suggestions of the Agricultural Society which are given in the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That we recommend farmers throughout the United States to plant with trees their hilly or other waste lands, and at least ten per cent. of their farms with trees, in such a manner as to provide shelter belts or clumps, and rapid growing and useful timber.

2. That we solicit the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws providing bounties for planting useful trees, encouraging the planting of the highways, and for the provision of State nurseries of young timber trees; and also the appointment of an Arbor Day for the annual planting of trees, as has already been done in the State of Nebraska.

3. That we ask our Congress of the United States to require, so far as practicable, that hereafter railroad companies and settlers receiving the benefit of the Homestead and other acts donating lands, shall plant with timber trees one-tenth of the lands so donated.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Frankfort (Germany) *Gazette*, of May 29, contains a letter from its Washington correspondent, in which the latter gives an account of an interview which he had with Senator SCHURZ. He writes: "Our distinguished countryman was greatly depressed, and said that he would never have gone to the Cincinnati Convention, much less presided over it, had he known how pitifully it would end. He admitted that he had underrated the strength of the Republican Party, and overrated the purity of the motives and aspirations of the men by whom he had been surrounded at Cincinnati. He said that so many things had seemed to indicate that the Republican Party was on the verge of dissolution, and that the Administration had become odious, that he had taken his stand in favor of the Liberal movement in the sincere hope that victory was within the grasp of the Cincinnati Convention. But he now began to see that, if he had not been grossly misled, he had certainly erred in looking upon the Republican organization as melting away. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS would have been probably elected. He would certainly have received the bulk of the German vote. GREELEY would not and could not get it. The Germans could not be brought to support a man who had advocated so many things that were at variance with their convictions and their tendencies. Nor could GREELEY have been successful at Cincinnati but for the mismanagement of the movement in favor of ADAMS' nomination. Certain newspapers of large circulation, but which, on account of their sensational character and political untrustworthiness, had lost the confidence of the honest and sincere masses, had proclaimed themselves the special champions of Mr. ADAMS, and had demanded his nomination so imperiously that many delegates had refused to submit to their dictation. The BLAIRS had been again on hand with the usual result. The whole affair was enough to disgust one forever with American politics." The correspondent asked Senator SCHURZ what he thought the Democrats would do. "Oh, I don't care what they do," said SCHURZ; "I suppose they will act as blindly as they did four years ago. Their leading organs are now already in a terrible snarl. The Baltimore Convention will be one of the most turbulent and unruly ever held in America. It is impossible to foretell the result."

There is now but a single German Republican daily which still clings to the fortunes of Honest HORACE, and that is the Davenport *Demokrat*, a small sheet, edited by one STIEBOLT, who, in 1864, declared in his paper that President LINCOLN was as much of a despot as King LOUIS XVI., of France, and that he richly deserved the latter's fate. The Cincinnati *Courier* and the Pittsburg *Volksblatt*, which at first were among the stanchest supporters of Mr. GREELEY, have now declared for GRANT. The St. Louis *Westliche Post* preserves an ominous silence. The Louisville *Anzeiger* and the *Westbote*, of Columbus, Ohio—two of the most influential German Democratic papers, and hitherto ardent advocates of GREELEY's election—have now dropped him, and say they will not support him, even if he were nominated at Baltimore. So runs the world away.

The agricultural strike in England is attended with a very unexpected emigration. SYDNEY SMITH declared that until he went to Ireland, it had always been to him a puzzle what the English beggars did with their rags; and now it seems that the Irishmen are, on the same principle, taking the work that their British brethren reject. Two detachments have reached Warwickshire, eager for the places vacated by strikers who have now got higher wages elsewhere. It seems that some farmers have had Irishmen in their employ for years, and they have communicated to their brethren at home the favorable opportunity which now offers for the influx of a number of good laborers to settle in the country. At present, farmers are not suffering inconvenience from the alleged scarcity of hands, but work will be found for these immigrants in order that they may be available during the exigencies of harvest time. If this goes on, it will have a desirable effect in various ways, notably in raising Irish wages, which although now generally from eight shillings to nine shillings a week, against from four to five shillings fifteen years ago, are rarely continuous through the year. It must be observed, however, that the shilling in Ireland is equivalent to fifteen pence in England at least, but the Irish peasant gets much less help from the rich than the English, and the English work is far more regular.

Ex-Gov. KOERNER, of Illinois, has hitherto been believed to be in favor of the Cincinnati ticket, and the Greeley organs have made the most of a long letter which the Ex-Governor was said to have written to his countrymen, advising them to vote for GREELEY and BROWN. Mr. KOERNER has now published a card, in which he pronounces the letter ascribed to him a forgery, and declares that he will have nothing to do with the Cincinnati ticket.

The day of prelatical pocket-filling seems quite to have passed away in England. Imagine a bishop in the port-wine period leaving a large family scantily provided for, and yet bequeathing thousands to charity. Yet this is what the celebrated Dr. PHILLPOTTS, the late Bishop of Exeter, has done. Thirteen thousand four hundred pounds has just been transferred to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter by the representatives of the late Bishop. He left this sum—as a gift, to be held by the Chapter, upon trust, and the income thereof to be employed in the endowment of poor churches in the diocese. Besides this, he left ten thousand pounds for the endowment of a theological college, and one thousand pounds toward the restoration of the cathedral. The late Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Durham both left only a few thousands behind them.

OBITUARY.

The Prime Minister of Bavaria.

Count FREDERICK VON HEGNENBERG-DUX, the eminent Prime Minister of Bavaria, died on the 3d of June, at Munich, in his sixty-second year. He was born in 1810, and the Emperor NAPOLEON I. was his godfather. At an early age he became a page at the Court of King LOUIS I., who afterward appointed him Chamberlain and took him with him on his travels in Italy and Greece. In 1840 Count HEGNENBERG-DUX became a member of the Bavarian House of Representatives, and in 1847 he was elected its President. He took an active part in the movement which compelled King LOUIS I. to expel LOLA MONTEZ from Bavaria, and to abdicate his throne. During the revolution of 1848, Count HEGNENBERG-DUX sided with the moderate party, and remained President of the Second Chamber until 1865. He leaned more and more toward the liberal side, and warmly espoused the cause of Schleswig-Holstein in 1863. He joined the so-called National Liberal Party, and sympathized with Prussia in 1866. He was among the most enthusiastic advocates of an alliance with Prussia at the breaking out of the war with France, and heartily approved the efforts of Prince BISMARCK to restore the German Empire. In August, 1871, King LOUIS II. appointed him Prime Minister, much to the disgust of the Ultramontanes, whose life-long adversary he had been. He rendered the Old Catholics important services in their struggle with the prelates, and his death will excite widespread regret in the liberal circles of Germany.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

John Cochrane in 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had the pleasure, a few days ago, of meeting one of the Southern Republicans, who was an officer in the Confederate Army, but now accepts the results of the war as final. In conversation this gentleman related a fact that has apparently been lost sight of in the lapse of time. He stated that in the early part of 1861, when the State of Virginia was trembling in the balance between secession and the Union, JOHN COCHRANE, now the fugleman for GREELEY in this City, suddenly arrived in Richmond, and appeared before the State Convention then sitting in that city. He announced to the members that the Democracy of the State of New-York was heartily in favor of the Southern States seceding if they wished to, and he declared, with all the eloquence he was capable of, that New-York would march 100,000 armed men to the assistance of the rebellious States, in the event of a war. "This declaration," remarked my informant, "did more to unite Virginia with the secession movement than anything else." It seems to me that this event in JOHN COCHRANE's chequered career should not be forgotten, now that he is blowing the trumpet of the "Tammany candidate," as you so aptly describe GREELEY. A GRANT MAN.

Church-Street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me, through your columns, to call the attention of the Municipal authorities and of the public to the disgraceful condition in which Church-street, or so much of it as has been widened under the so-called recent "improvement," is allowed to remain. No scavenger's cart has visited it, I am satisfied, since the alteration was completed, and refuse of all descriptions, vegetable and otherwise, is permitted to lie festering under the hot suns of Summer, while the condition of the street after heavy rain renders the streets which traverse it from east to west almost impassable for pedestrians. All these latter streets were heavily assessed to meet the expenses of "improving" the former, but instead of being benefited by the outlay the property in them is absolutely depreciating from the neglect to which I have referred. As one of the owners of property thus affected, I beg you to record my protest against the further continuance of this nuisance.

A PROPRIETOR.

LIBERTY-STREET, New-York, Saturday, June 15, 1872.

Another Sun Falsehood Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The article published in the New-York *Sun*, of today, stating that I was out for Mr GREELEY, and endeavoring "to get up an indignation meeting at Gen. GRANT's nomination," is unqualifiedly false in every particular. I am, as I ever have been, and shall continue to be, a firm supporter of Gen. GRANT and his Administration, believing that the security and safety of the country demands his re-election.

JOSEPH HUDSON.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Saturday, June 15, 1872.

Where Greeley's Friends are not Found—Where to Seek them.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 14.

It is clear that HORACE GREELEY has not been able to make any break in the Republican ranks by meekly and modestly proposing himself as a Presidential candidate. Before the Cincinnati Convention he hypocritically whined that he cared nothing for men; it was all a matter of principle with him. When the Convention met he swallowed all of his principles, and discovered that he was the coming man. The people, however, have failed to make any such discovery. Among those who were loyal during the dark days of rebellion; among those who believe that loyalty must govern what it preserved; among those who are anxious for genuine reform that is based upon correct principles and fortified by sound legislation—among such men HORACE GREELEY's nomination finds no hearty response. With the advocates of secession, and among those who fought under treason's flag, he is the favorite candidate. He is welcome to the company he keeps. And so are they welcome to keep him.

Fenton's Newspaper on the Tammany Ticket.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, June 14.

Senator FENTON owns a newspaper—or part of one—the *Chautauqua Democrat* to wit, published at Jamestown, where Mr. FENTON resides. That paper has at length put up the Greely-Brown flag, but it does not pay a very handsome compliment to the head of the ticket in referring to the fact. The *Democrat* waited until after the Philadelphia Convention before taking the step, and even now it says: "If the Convention had nominated WILSON and COLFAX we would have given the ticket a hearty support." So Mr. FENTON's own paper would not have supported GREELEY—that is, if Mr. FENTON's paper may be believed—if there had been "a change of front at Philadelphia," although the *Tribune* has declared that HORACE would have run all the same! Call you this backing your friends?

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

VERA CRUZ, Friday, May 30, 1872.

Like the progressive women we are, my dear companion and I, rested but a short time in town and then resumed our jolly journeying. We went first to Santa Clara, where we visited some pleasant friends who own one of the great fruit ranches with which that beautiful region abounds. Here we reveled in bloom and shade, and fragrance; here we ate ripe cherries from the trees and strawberries from the vines. Here we rambled through long avenues of apple and pear and peach trees of noble growth, and past fine vineyards and rasberry and blackberry plantations. Mr. WATKINS, our host, has now a hundred acres in fruit-trees of the choicest varieties, and in the best possible condition. Twenty years ago, on this ranch, there was but a single tree—a live-oak.

All this seems rather creation than cultivation. Just as the brilliant Summer day was melting into the tender, purple twilight, we drove down to San José, that wonderful drive through the Alameda, the long grand avenue, planted nearly a hundred years ago by the Astecs of the old missions, or rather by native converts, under their direction. We stopped awhile at San José, a most attractive little city, which I remember describing in a former letter, at the Auzerais House, a handsome, but home-like hotel, and admirably kept. Such a satisfactory stopping-place you do not find everywhere, even in California—"When found, make a note of it."

On the morning of the second day we set out with a party of friends for the new Almaden quicksilver mines, some twelve miles away, in the Santa Cruz range of mountains, and on the Alamitos creek, a very charming drive ordinarily at this season, when the road is well shaded. But a late Spring frost blighted the young foliage of the noble sycamores which stand all along the way, and there is now little to soften or brighten the sunny, dusty journey.

This quicksilver mine, the largest and richest in the world, with the exception of the old Almaden in Spain, has been systematically worked for only twenty years. It was first known to white men as long ago as 1824, worked awhile for silver, and then for a long time abandoned. The padres at the Santa Clara Mission had some specimens of the cinnabar, and in 1845, happened to show them to a visitor—one ANDREAS CASTILLERO, a Mexican Captain of cavalry, who knew something of quicksilver mining. He pulverized a lump and sprinkled the powder on some live coals laid on a tile. He next flung water on the coals, then placed a tumbler over them, and presently had the satisfaction of seeing little globules of quicksilver forming on the glass—the tiny forerunners of rivers of wealth yet to flow from the secret depths of the mountain. With his simple little reduction works, he had solved the problem that had baffled the miners, the prospectors and the priests—like Moses, he had struck the rock and let out the bright, illusive, mysterious flood. I believe he did not greatly profit by his discovery, indeed the mines for many years were worked in a very unprofitable and irregular way. As usual, a mine had to be put into a mine, a fortune expended before anything could be realized. There are evidences everywhere, in works, roads, shafts and tunnels, of immense expenditures.

In the last twenty years, some twenty-five thousand dollars worth of quicksilver has been sold, and of late the discovery of rich deposits at a great depth are very encouraging. But it is the most uncertain sort of mining, there being nothing like a regular vein of ore to follow, but only in many places very slight threads connecting the "ore-spots," while some of the deposits are isolated, lying hidden slyly away in nature's most secret drawers and dark pockets. The process of reducing the ore, of rousing the latent mercury from its sleep of a million or so of years, is very interesting and easy of comprehension, even to a woman, when patiently and pleasantly explained, as it was to us. It is simply burned out of house and home, or its dull old body perishes by cremation, that it may appear in a glorified form, to shine and serve in a thousand beautiful ways. It is compelled to wake and come forth, or as an old miner said, to "get up and git," by intense and long-continued heat. The ore is put into furnaces, each holding fifteen thousand pounds, and having in one end the fire, which is kept up for about three days. The vapors from the heated ores pass from the furnaces through small apertures, like pigeon-holes, into condensing chambers, on the cool walls of which the globules of mercury form and glide at once to the floor, where they collect in little gutters and flow out into troughs, which convey them to an iron cauldron, from which they are transferred to the wrought iron flasks in which they are sent to market. Each flask contains seventy-six and a half pounds, the equivant of seventy-five pounds Spanish measure, and is worth forty dollars.

It was strange to see this fluid-treasure come flowing and flashing down like a mountain stream, to see it dipped up like so much spring water. The unstable, illusive character of this costly product is not understood by all visitors. Young and curious tourists have been known to attempt to carry away a thimble-full or so in their pockets, and have confessed to having at once experienced a singular trickling, tickling sensation, usually passing like a streak of cold lightning down the right leg and into the boot. One elderly gentleman, by profession clerical, but by temperament mercurial, once succeeded in secreting a portion of quicksilver in his spectacles-case, which he carried in the same breast pocket with his watch. His little theft was not discovered at the time, but the next morning he indignantly proclaimed that he had been robbed. His valuable gold repeater had been taken from his pocket, and a silver watch put in its place. The contents of the spectacles-case had also mysteriously disappeared.

Quicksilver in the mass has such a molten look that you shrink from touching it, but it is exceedingly cold. It gives you a strange sensation to plunge your hand into the solid, fluid, heavy, buoyant substance, which has the very chill of death, yet is alive in every infinitesimal globule. There seemed to me something unsubstantial about it, after all. I could clutch it, but not hold it. It was like palpable moonshine. I dipped my hand in up to the wrist, and not a particle adhered to my fingers. Silver never would stay by me.

The recent great influx of visitors have compelled the directors of this mine to deny strangers access to the reducing-works and the tunnels, unless they come with a special order from the President of the Company or some other official personage. Of course, the Manager, Mr. RANDOL, resident at the works, has the privilege of doing the honors at any time to his friends and his friends' friends. I was so fortunate as to bear a letter to him from one whose name is an "open sesame" everywhere on this coast, because it is the synomym of generosity and hospitality, and all good and genial feeling.

We met Mr. RANDOL on his way to San José on business, and presented the letter, asking merely for a line to some subordinate at New-Almaden, which would insure us a sight of the reduction-works and something of the mine. To our surprise he insisted on returning with us, or accompanying us everywhere, giving up the entire day to us, in fact, and all with an air of such perfect willingness and, indeed, enjoyment, that we could not feel oppressed by such unusual and unlooked-for courtesy. We gave ourselves up to the pleasure of a perfect, golden day, full of rare interest, and to the delight of his bright companionship, with careless, but not unthankful, abandon. Mr. RANDOL is a cultivated gentleman, young for a position so responsible, a New-Yorker, a Republican, and a reader of the TIMES. Can I say more? Yes; such bland politeness, such gentle and smiling patience as his in answering questions I have not found—no, not in California.

First of all, Mr. RANDOL showed us the reduction-works, of which I have tried to give some slight idea. I was surprised at the number of chambers necessary for the thorough condensation of the vapor. It sometimes passes through ten or eleven before all the quicksilver is precipitated. The uncondensed deleterious portions are carried off by flues into an immense high chimney, which lets them off when they can do no harm to man or beast. The stories of miners and mules "perishing gloomily" of mercurial poison; of unhappy smelters "working out their own salivation with fear and trembling," are no longer to be credited.

From the works we drove up the mountain to the new tunnel, which is the one most worked at this time. It is several hundred feet below the old workings, is about 2,500 feet in length, ten feet wide, and well timbered, where it is not cut through the hardest kind of rock. Into this grand tunnel our party was taken in grand style. We rode in ore-cars, on blocks of wood, which made the most reliable sort of seats. We were drawn by a stout and serious-minded mule, and each fellow of us carried a lighted candle, stuck in a split stick. Thus we plunged into the darkness and the silence of inner earth, and woke the sullen echoes with laughter and merry shouts, and called out with our flicking torches momentary gleams from crystals imprisoned in the dull rocks for ages, dreaming of the light. Looking back from the first car in the procession, it had a strange wild look, and we all had a sense of something adventurous and mysterious, and delightfully awful and Arabian Nightsish, about the expedition. We forgot that we lived in a prosaic Christian land, and in virtuous Tammany times, and should hardly have been surprised to come upon the cave of the "Forty Thieves," with all their treasure in it—or, when we turned back to the day, to have found the door of the tunnel closed against us.

When about 1,800 feet in we left our cars and walked the rest of the way, and a wild, rough, pittallish way it was, to drifts, where the men are now working at the new discoveries. The ore is very fine here, and apparently abundant, the cinnabar showing in wide, long deposits the rich, red arteries of the heart of the old mountain.

The air in the tunnel and drifts we found not impure, damp, or oppressive, yet we were quite willing to return to outside wind, and warmth and sunlight. In going out our mule was put to his metal, and made wonderful time. It really seemed as if the animal had absorbed quicksilver into his veins or muscles. Ah, it was a jolly run, with nothing to break the merry flow of talk and laughter but an occasional shout from our driver of "heads down," or "look sharp," as we passed under low-lying timbers, or round a sharp corner.

I have had many a grand drive in my day. I have driven in the Corso in carnival time; my elegant hired hack figured in a procession miles long, going to a Queen's prorogation of Parliament; I have driven to weddings and races and reviews and fashionable funerals; but never have I enjoyed a drive as I enjoyed this. It was rough, but royal—full of exhilaration and jollity.

At this point two of our party felt compelled to return to San José, taking our carriage, Mr. RANDOL kindly taking my companion and myself into his own carriage, in which we proceeded up the mountain. The second carriage-load—a charming family party of five, who are doing California in the most thorough and leisurely manner—were happy to make a day of it with us.

The fine drive up the mountain and around its summit gave us some of the most superb and enchanting views I have yet had in California. I will not attempt to describe them; indeed, in their peculiar, quiet loveliness, they are as indescribable as unforgetable. Yet, after our profound under-ground experiences and fine upper-air exaltations, we had excellent appetites for the generous lunch ordered for us by Mr. RANDOL, whose health we joyfully drank.

Returned by a cool, dashing drive down the mountain to the pleasant little hamlet of New-Almaden, we strolled for a while through the grounds of the picturesque country-house built by Gen. HALLECK when he was manager of the mine; and then our friend and host proceeded to crown the courtesy which had made for us a day of unequaled enjoyment, by having attached to his carriage four fresh, spirited, handsome horses. And so, in such state, he drove us back to our hotel at San José, through the splendors of sunset and the freshness of evening airs. Could anything have been finer or jollier, more nobby or nabobby, than that?

I take great satisfaction in assuring the Honorable President and Directors of the Quicksilver Mining Company in New-York that they could not possibly have a more satisfactory man for manager than Mr. J. B. RANDOL.

On the morning of the third day we took outside places on the stage coach for Santa Cruz. The drive down the Alameda was pleasant but comparatively prosaic. It should be driven through always in the twilight or moonlight. Then your imagination goes back to the rough, romantic, half-heathenish times, before gold or silver was discovered on the coast, and when these old willows were young. Then you easily picture the padres walking under their mysterious shadows, and would hardly be surprised to meet a procession of black-robed, keen-eyed, tight-lipped Jesuit ghosts, taking their constitutional—walking stealthily, two by two.

We were fortunate enough to find in an outside passenger with us the husband of the Santa Cruz friend we were going to visit. He had just been taking a run over to England, and was full of pleasant stories of travel and sight-seeing.

This is called one of the grandest stage-routes in the State; but we found ourselves compelled to pass through a purgatory of hot, blinding, stifling dust, before reaching the "Delectable Mountains." The ride across the San José Valley was tedious, but it was soon forgotten when we began to ascend the splendid grade. The descent was, on the whole, the wildest, most thrilling and magnificent drive I have ever taken anywhere. It is more perilous by far than the present Geyser drive, and commands views of more savage grandeur. Our coachman drove his six horses furiously, and there were many narrow curves, where it seemed that the least accident to the high Concord coach, or a moment's fright, or viciousness on the part of the horses, would have been certain destruction for us all; but the fine mountain air and beauty and magnificence of the scenery supplied the necessary nerve and excitement. On these mountains, and in their dark cañons, I had my first view of the Redwoods, in all their sombre grandeur—the most primitive, peculiar and individual of trees. Where they are greenest, they have a look of age; where most congregated, a look of loneliness.

Santa Cruz is a beautiful smiling town, seated on the knees of pleasant terraces, with her feet in the sea. It has no splendid residences, but many pretty home-like houses, embowered in flowers and foliage. Its handsomest edifice is the Unitarian church. We have enjoyed, with absolutely childish delight, our visits to the beach—watching the glorious surf, looking out on the infinite blue reaches of sea. It seems to me the Pacific has a more cerulian hue than the Atlantic, perhaps because it comes directly from the Celestial Empire.

We had a day of pure enjoyment in the woods. We drove for five or six miles up the beautiful cañon of the San Lorenzo, a shadowed, winding, mountain road, such as we find nowhere but on this coast, and picnicked among the "big trees." These are gigantic redwoods, not quite equal to those of Calaveras or Mariposa, but wait a few hundred years and you will see. The largest, named for FREMONT, is two hundred and ten feet in height, and eighteen feet in diameter. In the hollow trunk of another, he had his quarters for awhile. A man can ride into this on horseback and stable the horse. I was told that a devoted wife once spent here several months with her husband, a lumberman, and kept a couple of boarders. I felt for her. I know what it is to live in trunks. By the way, a young fellow-passenger on the stage, told us several astonishing stories about some big trees near Visalia. One, he said, parted into three about sixteen feet from the ground, and at the point of separation there was a hollow, which hollow was always filled with water—was, in fact a little lake, thirty feet wide and seventeen feet deep. So you could bathe or boat in it, if you wished to, or bob for eels. He described the monstrous hollow trunk of a fallen tree, into which he once rode on horseback, and after trying in vain to reach the concave ceiling with his cane, galloped on for some distance, and then rode calmly out through a knot-hole—a providential opening for the young man. But I have found that the only safe way in this country is to doubt nothing you hear. I have an impression that I shall some time come upon that triune tree, with its remarkable water privileges; perhaps find it utilized into a railroad-tank or a baptistery. I half expect to ride into the same trunk prospected by my young fellow-traveler, and to emerge at the same knot-hole.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—We left Santa Cruz yesterday morning, and came straight through by the Watsonville route. The scenery on this route is pleasant, but rather tame, with the exception of that in the Monterey Valley. It gives you a good idea of the stupendous grain and cattle business. The wild-flower show is paling out. The golden poppies "grow small by degrees and beautifully less," but there are still here and there blue lakes of lupin and larkspur. Mustard grows everywhere, bright against the dull green of the hillsides—a beautiful pest. Even the thistle-blossoms of California are handsome. Some are of a peculiar dark blood-red.

We had the usual outside seat, and studied nature along our route, especially the human nature of the driver. There certainly is something in the employment of these men that sharpens their wits in certain directions, and individualizes them. They are almost always quaint, droll fellows, kindly and companionable. When, the other day, we were dashing down the mountain at a frightful rate of speed, and some of the passengers remonstrated, the driver cheered us after HANK MONK's fashion: "Don't be troubled, I'll get you in on time." It was in vain that we told him it was not time, but eternity, we were troubled about—he was bound to show us that FOSS was not the only dare-devil on this coast. Yesterday's driver cheered and enlivened the way by stories of overturnings down steep banks, and robberies by highwaymen. The first he had, of course, no personal experience of, but from the latter he had suffered on several occasions. The roads in the neighborhood of Visalia he spoke of as especially infested by bandits. I remarked that drivers and passengers on those perilous highways should always be armed, and ready for those melodramatic gentlemen. "Madam," said he, impressively, "did you ever look down the barrel of a shot-gun?" I acknowledged that I had never taken that particular view of eternal realities.

"Well, Madam, (see that old cat thar, prospecting about among them gopher-holes!) suppose you sot here in my place, and out from behind that bush, thar, should jump a masked fellow and cover you with a double-barreled shotgun, before you could have time to even think of drawing a pistol, and another masked fellow should sieze your leaders, and you knew there were lots more of the rascals layin' low, just ready to put a head on you, what *could* you do but ante up?"

I acknowledged that this would probably be the course I should pursue.

To-morrow we start for the Yosemite, expecting to be some five days on the way.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

ANOTHER RAILWAY DISASTER.

Smash Up at Rahway—Two Men Killed—Freight Valued at $25,000 Lost—Another Misplaced Switch.

A terrible wreck occurred on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, near the new freight-house at Rahway, at 10½ o'clock on Saturday night. By the disaster two men lost their lives, and freight to a large amount was thrown out crushed and broken, rendering it utterly worthless. The immediate cause of the accident is not and cannot be certainly known. No less than eleven cars were totally wrecked, and had the train been composed of loaded passengers-cars, the loss of life must have been terrible. The train, which was a through fast freight, composed of thirty cars, all but three of which were heavily loaded, left Jersey City shortly before 9 o'clock, and laid over at Elizabeth to allow the Pacific express to pass. The conductor was WM. S. SMITH, and the engineer JAMES HAYS, one of the oldest engineers on the road. There were three brakemen on the train, one fireman, two men who were stealing a ride to Philadelphia, in one of the empty cars, and an bostler, who was sleeping in one of the rear cars with his horse, on the way West, returning home from the Jerome Park races.

At Rahway the new company have erected a large freight depot north of Grand-street and on the north track, while opposite, in course of erection, is a new passenger depot. North of the freght depot, and between the main line and the siding running into the house, is a pile of bricks used in building. The pile is about 150 feet in length and contained possibly 75,000 bricks. The erection of the new buildings has necessitated the placing of sidings and switches and also a switch between the two tracks of the main line, in order to enable trains from either track to use the freight-house. From Rahway north to Linden the grade is very heavy. On Saturday night the fast freight, making but few stops, ran down this grade rapidly, and on reaching the main line switch passed it without difficulty, but as the locomotive struck the next switch, which was a spring switch, the engineer thought he felt his engine jump the track, and immediately gave the signal to put on the brakes and reversed his engine. The locomotive, however, fell back on the track, as did also the four cars nearest, and immediately following, but the eleven cars, commencing with the fifth, jumped the track, and piled one upon the other in a space scarcely fifty feet square. The first car probably jumped the track at the same time that the engine was reversed and the brakes applied, the whole combining to stop the train, while the heavily-laden cars in the rear, moving upon the down grade with a terrible velocity, crushed into the wreck ahead. The cars were forced into the new depot and over the north bound track through the whole immense pile of bricks, crushing them so that they could almost be sifted, and over the switch and siding. Two of the cars stood almost directly on end, their upper portions thirty-five feet in the air, held in this position by the immense wreck surrounding them. The tracks were, of course, completely blocked, and no trains were able to pass for several hours. At first, the only person missing was HARRY SUYDAM, the forward brakeman. Search was instituted, and a man named MICHAEL DONOVAN was found lying in an insensible condition on the outskirts of the pile, crushed under some heavy timbers. He was rescued, and on returning to consciousness, said he lived at No. 270 Wayne-street, Jersey City, and with a companion named BARRY, also from Jersey City, had stowed himself in an empty car to ride to Philadelphia. He was badly bruised about the head, but no bones were broken, and he will probably recover. On hearing of the accident, hundreds of citizens visited the spot, but the mass was so dense that no effort was made to find the missing men until the arrival of a gang of seventy-five laborers, who reached the spot before daylight. The broken cars were thrown in heaps on the sides of the track, and the freight, whole and damaged, all alike thrown loosely into new cars and taken away. About 5 o'clock the body of BARRY was found in a terribly mangled condition, and a couple of hours later that of SUYDAM, in the very bottom of the mass, so badly bruised and mangled as to be almost unrecognizable. They were both removed to the freight-house, and a special car was sent to Bordentown for the father of SUYDAM, the brakeman. Both the men were young, probably not more than twenty-five years old, and unmarried. The bodies were taken charge of by Coroner JACKSON, who also took the affidavits of the conductor and engineer, and examined the track at the place where the accident occurred. The frog of the switch was broken and torn up by the accident, and it was impossible to tell whether it had been originally misplaced or not. No blame could be attached to either the engineer or conductor, and as there was no switchman, the Coroner believes that no inquest will be necessary.

The mass of materials in the wreck presented the greatest possible medley. There was a piano and a coffin, seventy-five sewing-machines, hundreds of coats torn and mussed, and broken and unbroken cases of ready-made clothing, socks and hosiery, neck-ties, hats, cases of silks and other material, kegs of carbonate of soda, two tons of plaster of Paris, boots and shoes, lemons and oranges, an immense quantity of shoe-pegs, a half a car-load of paper and envelopes, paint and varnish, mackerel, pickles, canned fruit, needles, molasses, soda fountains, sugar, smoked herring, cocoa-nuts, nutmegs and household furniture; in fact, almost every possible article for stocking a store or for house-keeping. This was all thrown into cars and removed, and the *débris* piled and burned, and at 6 o'clock last evening, the wrecking-car had finished loading the iron wheels and truck, the track was clear, and almost every vestige of the accident removed. The entire loss in cars and freight will not be less than $50,000, but the Company will have all the remains assorted, and believe that half of the material may prove serviceable, and their actual loss will not exceed $25,000 or $30,000.

SUNDAY CRIMES.

Lawlessness in the Streets and Quarrels in Tenements.

Remarkable Increase of Crime on the Sabbath—Drunkenness and Affrays—Bar-Room Fights with Pistols.

The number of affrays and murderous assaults occurring yesterday, as given by our reporters, proves that these crimes on the Sabbath are on the increase. The fact is, therefore, apparent that our Police are not doing their duty, and that the laxity of the Excise law affords additional scope to the lawlessness existing in this City. The record we present to-day is a very black one, and will alarm all peaceable citizens should the present state of affairs continue.

The lager-beer saloon No. 225 Bowery was the scene early yesterday morning of a most desperate fight, in which JAMES BRADY, of No. 250 Avenue A, was terribly beaten by a gang of roughs who were in the saloon at the time. The dispute originated over some drunken political disquisitions, and resulted eventually in BRADY being knocked down and kicked and beaten about the head and face by JOSEPH DOYLE, of No. 182 Elizabeth street, PATRICK DWYER, of No. 120 Mott street, and JOSEPH MILLER and PATRICK O'CONNOR, of No. 22 Prince street. BRADY's cries for help were heard by Officer MALONE, of the Tenth Precinct who arrested DOYLE DWYER, MILLER and O'CONNOR. BRADY was also taken to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, in Eldridge-street, where his wounds, which were very severe, were dressed by the Police Surgeon in attendance. Some friends then took him to his residence. The prisoners were arraigned at Essex Market Police Court yesterday and held for examination.

A brute in the shape of JAMES MCSORLEY, residing at No. 55 Spring-street, while in the saloon No. 93 Bowery, early yesterday morning, struck an unfortunate woman named DELIA BRODERICK, of No. 47 Ludlow-street, on the head with a bottle, cutting her in a terrible manner. He was arrested and on being arraigned before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market, yesterday, was held for trial.

MARY MCCARTHY, of No. 252 Delancey-street, went out early on Saturday evening, and returned home about 1 o'clock yesterday morning grossly intoxicated. She went to the roof of the house where her husband, JUSTIN MCCARTHY, was sleeping, and waking him, a quarrel was the result. During the encounter, either both lost their balance, or MARY being pushed over the parapet dragged JUSTIN with her, for both fell to the sidewalk, a distance of fully forty feet. JUSTIN had his right leg broken, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital, while MARY was but slightly injured.

JOHN MEEHAN, of No. 235 Elizabeth-street, went into the liquor-saloon of ERNEST HENKENBOOZ, No. 29 Prince-street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He called for drinks and then refused to pay for them. FREDERICK HENKENBOOZ, the bar-tender, a brother of the proprietor of the saloon, remonstrated, and a fight followed, during which HENKENBOOZ drew a revolver and fired at MEEHAN. The ball struck MEEHAN on the top of the head and glanced off, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. HENKENBOOZ was arrested, and on being arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs yesterday morning, was held for trial on a charge of felonious assault.

A startling case of shooting occurred in the Twenty-third Precinct at 1¾ o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. EDWARD KING, of Seventy-third-street, near Avenue A, was walking through First-avenue, accompanied by two friends. When between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets, they were rudely jostled against by a party of four roughs. Mr. KING remonstrated, when one of the gang of ruffians drew a pistol, loaded with buckshot, and fired at him. Fourteen buckshot entered Mr. KING's left breast and shoulder. Happily, however, the buckshot, owing to the thickness of Mr. KING's coat and vest, did not penetrate his flesh to a dangerous depth. He was, therefore, able to walk to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house and report the case to Capt. HEDDEN, who at once sent out officers to search for and arrest the gang, who fled immediately after the firing. No arrests have yet been made, however. After Mr. KING had been attended by Dr. THOMAS, and the buckshot extracted, he left for home.

One of the waiters in the residence of CHRISTOFAL ALFONSO, No. 29 West Forty-seventh-street, at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, entering the dining-room, discovered two thieves, who had sneaked into the house, busily engaged packing up a quantity of table-cutlery, worth $50. The waiter at once gave the alarm, and the thieves, after knocking the domestic down, fled from the house, running, as usual, in different directions. Sergt. ARMSTRONG, of the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct, who was on patrol, saw one of the thieves running and gave chase. The thief, who proved to be JAMES MCCORMICK, alias Dan Reed, a noted up-town desperado, on seeing that he was pursued, began climbing fences. He succeeded in getting over four fences, and it was thought for a while, had escaped, when Sergt. ARMSTRONG discovered him concealed in an ash-barrel under the stoop of No. 8 East Forty-third-street and arrested him. On being arraigned at Yorkville Police Court MCCORMICK was held for trial. His confederate, who escaped with the stolen cutlery, is known, and will probably, be arrested.

During a quarrel at their residence, No. 576 Greenwich-street, early yesterday morning, JAMES HINES struck his wife, MARY, on the neck with a bottle, inflicting a severe wound. He was arrested and on being brought before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs, was held for trial.

Shortly after 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fight occurred in the lager-beer saloon No. 384 Grand-street, in the course of which BERNARD CAMPBELL, of No. 213 Delancey-street, was stabbed in the right side by SHERWOOD DE LONG, who escaped. Capt. MCDONNELL has officers in search of him.

During a quarrel at their residence, No. 281 Varick-street, PATRICK COSTELLOE struck his wife MARY on the forehead with a large brass key, injuring her severely. He was held to answer at Jefferson Market yesterday.

DANIEL HICKEY was brought to the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, with a severe cut over his eye, which, he said, had been inflicted by some unknown person.

CHARLES MCSHEEHAN, who keeps a liquor-saloon with his brother at the corner of Jackson and Cherry streets, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at Essex Market, yesterday, charged with having shot JOHN SHEVELIN, of No. 415 Cherry-street. It appeared from the evidence that bad feeling had existed between the parties, and that early yesterday morning, as SHEVELIN was passing MCSHEEHAN's liquor-saloon, the prisoner, who was standing in the doorway, drew a Smith & Wesson revolver, and deliberately fired at him, without the slightest provocation being given. The ball entered SHEVELIN's left cheek and lodged behind the molar-bone, inflicting only a slight wound. When MCSHEEHAN was arraigned before the Magistrate SHEVELIN positively refused to make any complaint. Justice SHANDLEY compelled him to make one, however, and then committed him to the House of Detention. MCSHEEHAN was released on giving $300 bail to appear for trial.

The Tenth Ward was the scene of another stabbing affray last night. PATRICK HAYS, of No. 304 Henry-street, and EDWARD MALONEY, of No. 8 Vandewater-street, had a drunken fight in Hester-street, during which HAYS stabbed MALONEY twice in the back with a penknife, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. HAYS was arrested and locked up in the Tenth Precinct Station-house by Sergt. CARR. After MALONEY's wounds had been dressed by Dr. SAVILLE, he was sent home.

AUGUST KOHE and WILLIAM STONE quarrelled yesterday afternoon in the saloon of Mr. BECKER, No. 78 Barrow-street, when KOHE struck STONE on the forehead with an ice-pitcher, injuring him severely. KOHE was arrested and locked up in the Ninth Precinct Station-house. STONE was attended by Police-Surgeon BEACH, and sent home.

During an affray at No. 15 Cannon-street, last night, JOHN HART was stabbed in the left shoulder and seriously injured by GEORGE BUSH, who was arrested, and locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

A party of eight or nine rowdies indulged in a free fight at the corner of Montgomery and Monroe streets, about 8½ o'clock last night. Officers KAISER and MONTGOMERY, of the Seventh Precinct, coming up, endeavored to arrest JAMES and PATRICK O'CONNOR, of No. 59 Scammell-street. The officers were at once attacked by the roughs, and during the fight received several severe scalp wounds. In response to their alarm-raps other officers came up, and succeeded in arresting JAMES HARTNEY, of No. 355 Cherry-street, who was identified as having struck the wounded officers. HARTNEY, with the O'CONNOR brothers, was locked up in the Seventh Ward Station-house. Dr. ROBERTS dressed the wounds of Officers KAISER and MONTGOMERY, and they were sent home by order of Capt. MOUNT.

Extraordinary Case.

Yesterday evening at 5½ o'clock JAMES RUSSELL, forty-one years of age, his wife, CATHARINE, forty years, and their two children, MARY A. RUSSELL, seven years old, and CORNELIUS RUSSELL, four years old, were found wandering through the Twenty-First Ward. The Police brought them to the Thirty-fifth-street Station-house. Capt. WILLIAMS found that the parents were insane, and the children nearly dead from hunger and exhaustion. Police-Surgeon PURDY was summoned, and after his adopting such temporary treatment as he could, the sufferers were sent to Bellevue Hospital. Owing to the condition of the father and mother, and the exhausted state of the children, no further facts concerning them could be learned.

Subsequent investigation by the Police disclosed the fact that the parents had for over two weeks past been drinking to excess. They left their residence, No. 245 East Twenty-ninth-street, with the children, early yesterday evening, and wandered about until they were found at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Third-avenue, by Officer DUGGAN, of the Twenty-first Precinct, and taken to the Station-house.

JUBAL EARLY.

He Writes a Letter Against Greeley and All Other Authors of the Wrongs and Sufferings of the South—How He Was Enabled to Go Abroad.

LYNCHBURG, June 12, 1872.

To the Editor of the Virginian:

SIR: I had hoped that with my note of yesterday would end all connection of my name with the political imbroglio now occupying the public mind. The object of that note was to disclaim all responsibility for the action and resolutions referred to in it, that might be implied from your previous reference to me; but I did not undertake to give my own views. In your article of this morning you have made some other references, which I think are entirely unnecessary, and which render it proper that I shall say something more. I wish it understood, however, that, recognizing your personal friendship for me, I have no desire for any personal controversy, and sincerely regret the necessity for saying another word.

In regard to the statement that many believe I am "rather impracticable for the times," I will say that I suspect that a number who use that term are not very well aware of its true signification and import, and I am afraid that the virtue of some of them is "rather practicable;" and they must not confound this latter word with practical. I suppose the idea is that we should all adopt as a maxim the Latin phrase, *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis*, which has been traced to a German Emperor of the Middle Ages, and is to be regarded as a lamentation over the degeneracy of the age rather than as a precept to be followed. In this connection, I would call attention to the exclamation of CICERO: "*O tempora! O mores!*"

You have been pleased to refer to my absence from the country for some years after the war, and seem to think that, having been free from the actual presence of the tyranny under which the rest of you were suffering, I do not, therefore, share in the general "anxiety to crush our hated foe." The same idea has been before expressed by another paper, but not in so polite terms. The malice which dictated the reference in that case was so transparent that it excited my contempt rather than my indignation, and I, therefore, let it pass. It is this new reference to the subject which prompts me to trespass again on your courtesy; and I must say that you have a very faint conception of the miseries of an exile from all that one holds dear, especially in a time of general suffering, if you suppose that those Confederates who were absent from the country for a few years after the close of the war were on a bed of roses, even comparatively speaking. In my own case, the surrender at Appomattox and in North Carolina left me untrammeled by any obligations to the enemy that could interfere with my freedom of action, and though suffering from ill health, I determined that the Confederate flag should not float anywhere in our broad land without my endeavoring to get under its folds, and hence I started for the Trans-Mississippi Department as soon as I was able to travel. When I left my native county, as I thought then perhaps forever, there were two parties of the enemy's cavalry in the county seeking for me, and they were Pennsylvanians from the vicinity of Chambersburg, as I have since understood. I had a higher motive in going away than the mere dread of personal danger, but my fate, if I had remained at home, may well be conceived by any one who has read a recent account of an interview between Col. MCCLURE—at present a "Liberal Republican" and a leader of the Greeley movement—and STANTON, which has been recently published in the language of Col. MCCLURE himself. It was not the fear of this, however, which carried me away from home and friends. When I found that the flag for which I felt such devotion, and at the baptizing of which I had been, no longer waved anywhere, with a saddened heart I left the country with purposes, hopes and wishes which it is not necessary now to state. Suffice it to say that I went with no purpose of seeking new climes in which to find rest or a home. In getting away I received the aid of a good Samaritan, in the shape of a Northern Democrat, whose fidelity was tested under circumstances that could leave no doubt; and I must say here that if any of the old leaven of party prejudice against the name of "Democrat" had remained in my heart, it would then have been as effectually erased as was the oath of Uncle Toby by the tear of the recording angels. I will not rehearse all the dangers, trials and sufferings of my long journey by land, and of my wanderings through the tropics, among a people whose language I did not speak and who could not understand my language, nor of the corroding heartsickness which attended my sojourn in another land, without occupation, and with the most limited means of existence. All these troubles were merely personal, but there was not a wrong or indignity heaped on my people at home, which did not reach my heart, and with perhaps greater force because of the distance that separated me from them. If it should ever be your fate to go through such an experience, Mr. Editor, which I trust may never be the case, then you will understand the fallacy of your conjecture, and the implacability and impracticability which you are pleased to attribut to me; and you will also understand how it is that I am suspicious of all compromises with any of the authors of our wrongs and sufferings, and that, if it were possible, I would make greater sacrifices and go to much further lengths to "crush the hated foe" than you would now be willing to sanction. You would also understand my reluctance to take as a leader one of the main authors of all our woes, and I think you would then be willing to exclaim with me, in the oft-quoted language of the Latin poet, "*Timeo danaos et dona ferentes!*" As you have made some reference to tactics and flank movements, I must say that if you had followed the immortal JACKSON in one of his great flanking operations, you would have learned the necessity of a compact, firm, self-reliant organization, and also of a leader in whom the most implicit confidence could be placed; and you would understand the madness of disbanding in the face of the enemy and going over pell-mell to the first deserter from the ranks of the enemy who should wave his old white hat as a snare and a delusion. I think you would then have been for standing by your colors at all hazards. I can well understand and appreciate the views of my old battle-scarred friend, Gov. SMITH, who, in his recent letter, has called upon the Democrats and Conservatives (whom he very properly regards as one and the same) to stand firmly by their organization, and to accept only as allies the workers in the new movement, in the event that we cannot do any better, and that movement developes sufficient strength to insure success. His plan does not contemplate a dismemberment of the Democratic or Conservative Party and its fusion into a new party, but is to be a mere step in the restoration of sound and true men and principles in the administration of the Government. If, before the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, we don the livery of the new party, then we will find that it is not the Radical Party but the Conservatives who have been flanked and routed.

My own private opinion, if that is of any consequence, is, that those who go to Richmond or Baltimore committed beforehand to the Cincinnati nominees, and against any nomination that may be made at Baltimore, have no business in either Convention, and hence, if for no other reason, I could not have approved the resolutions adopted by the meeting held here.

These views may be regarded as impracticable, but I think you will all learn before the end comes that it would have been better if you had made haste a little slower.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EARLY.

POLITICAL NOTES.

VOORHEES says he will run again for Congress "to vindicate his course."

An Irish Republican Club was organized in Richmond, Va., last week.

The Reading *Eagle* says GREELEY's nomination was an insult to the Democracy.

Senator THURMAN has been very ill at his residence in Washington since the adjournment of Congress.

CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY was defeated as a candidate for delegate from Boston to the Baltimore Convention.

Only two of President GRANT's nominations to office were rejected by the Senate during its recent six months session.

J. BRISLIN WALKER, of Charleston, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of West Virginia.

Fifteen County Democratic Conventions in Georgia have bluntly declared against the proposed alliance with Liberal Republicans.

Hon. W. W. HEROD, of Bartholomew County, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Third District of Indiana. J. G. ALLISON is their candidate for Elector.

The Reading (Penn.) *Gazette & Democrat* says that nothing but the peevish timidity and fear of manly utterance of the Democrats has propped up the Greeley fizzle thus far.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* complains because the nominees of both parties for Congressmen at large in Pennsylvania are all lawyers. It thinks at least one business man should have been chosen.

The little Liberal Republican Party of New-Jersey is rent in twain, SCOVEL and KILPATRICK both seeking to be the only leader and controller, and each having his little band of malcontents crowding around him.

The Democratic Ward and City Committees of Nashua, N. H., voted unanimously, Friday night, not to support GREELEY for the Presidency. They sent a copy of their resolutions to the State delegates to Baltimore.

The contest for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of Maine is getting lively. The leading aspirants are Col. MARK F. WENTWORTH and Col. JAMES M. STONE, both of York County. The friends of each pretend to be sanguine of success over all others, but should their expectations prove delusive, Hon. SAMUEL E. SPRING, of Portland, is expected to gain strength enough to secure the nomination.

The Tennessee Democratic Executive Committee will meet in Nashville on Wednesday next to nominate candidates for Congressman at large, and to select a second elector for the State at large.

It is reported that Gov. JACOB, of West Virginia, has consented to be an independent candidate for re-election. He was first chosen as a Democrat, but has scarcely known party lines in the administration of his duties.

Judge J. L. MACDONALD, of Shakopee, Minn., refuses to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Second District of that State, and recommends Col. L. L. BAXTER, of Charka, as the most available candidate.

The Philadelphia *Democrat*, one of the most influential German papers in Pennsylvania, says that the Baltimore Convention ought not, under any circumstances, to nominate GREELEY, because he is not acceptable to the Democratic masses, and their support of him could not be obtained.

The Knoxville (Tenn.) *Chronicle* of Wednesday says that Senator BROWNLOW has not been in better health in six years than now. He has a good appetite, sleeps well, and the "vital spark" don't "flicker" at all, but gives a steady light which promises to burn after Democracy is dead and forgotten.

The Savannah *News* predicts that if the Baltimore Convention nominates GREELEY, Georgia will go for GRANT by 20,000 majority. The *News* is a Democratic paper, and commends the Democrats who say they will remain away from the polls rather than stultify themselves by voting for GREELEY.

Speaking of the call of the two hundred to a meeting in this City on the 20th inst., the Providence *Journal* says: "On the whole, it seems that SCHURZ is too shrewd, whether the Democrats are or not, to roll in the mud. The nastiness of the process is certain, the gain dubious. The Senator looks ahead, and has chosen to win or lose in good company. There is a moral and political, as well as physical cleanliness, and so SCHURZ washes his hands of the Cincinnati affair, and makes a new departure with those who, at any rate, will not cheat each other."

LAUGHING GAS.—Drs. HASBROUCK and HOLLAND give gas daily, and have extracted teeth for more than 20,000 people without accident. Dr. HASBROUCK, late of Colton Dental Association, rooms No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st.—*Advertisement.*

Nestle's Lacteous Farina.

The Mother's Milk substitute recommended by eminent physicians.—*Advertisement.*

Never allow Diarrhœa, Dysentery, or any Bowel Affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints, the system is often rapidly reduced to a condition beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, especially, everybody should be provided with that certain and safe curative for all Stomach and Bowel Complaints, Dr. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for, with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

The Sole Specific for Indigestion.

It may seem a bold assumption to insist, without qualification or reservation, that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS will cure chronic indigestion when all other medicines have utterly failed, but it is absolutely true. There is no diseased condition of the stomach, unless organic and therefore incurable, which this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative will not speedily correct. Nor is its effect less potent as regards the disturbances of the liver, bowels, kidneys, nervous system, &c., of which indigestion is so often the primary cause and with which it is so frequently complicated. Functional regularity is positively essential to vigorous health and mental enjoyment, and this physical blessing is secured and perpetuated by the use of this admirable and agreeable regulating and renovating elixir.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holi days. HORACE WATERS. No. 481 Broadway.

Bathing Shoes, all varieties, at Cantrell's, No. 241 4th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

CHICKERING—HAMILTON.—On Thursday, June 13, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Rylance, KENTON CHICKERING to ELIZABETH, daughter of James Hamilton, all of this City.

GRANBERY—HORN.—On Wednesday, June 12, by Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, Mr. THEODORE GRANBERY to Miss JENNIE L. HORN, daughter of Henry J. Horn, Esq., all of this City.

MARSH—REID.—On Thursday, June 13, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Right Rev. Wm. H. Odenheimer, JOSEPH MARSH, of Perth Amboy, N. J., to CORA, daughter of George W. Reid, of Elizabeth, N. J.

WEED—BRUSH.—At St. Peter's Church, Brush's Mills, N. Y., by Rev. John Randall, on Tuesday, June 4, AUGUSTUS A. WEED, of New-York City, to EMMA ELLEN, daughter of Henry N. Brush, of the former place.

DIED.

BAYLES.—In this City, on Saturday, June 16, GEORGE W., son of Stephen and Adaline M. Bayles, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on this Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 163 East 73d st.

BASS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, June 16, ROBERT R., youngest son of Albert R. and Mary M. Bass, aged 4 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 513 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn.

BEACH.—On Sunday, June 16, SOPHIA VIRGINIA, wife of William N. Beach, and daughter of Alvah Hall, aged 33 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CORREJA.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, 14th inst., CELESTE, widow of Capt. John Correja, aged 65 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 194 Livingston-st., between Smith and Hoyt sts., on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DURBROW.—At South Orange, N. J., on Thursday evening, 13th inst., GEORGE H. DURBROW, in the 44th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence on Monday, 17th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 9.10, and returning leave South Orange at 11:50. Friends are invited to be present without further notice.

GARDINER.—In this City, Saturday, June 15, ABRAHAM S. GARDINER, aged 32 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 50 West 32d-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the deceased, members of Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 16, F. and A. M., Phœnix Chapter, No. 2, and Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of which the deceased was a member, are particularly requested to attend, without further notice.

PRINCE OF ORANGE LODGE, NO. 16, F. AND A. M.—BRETHREN: You are hereby summoned to attend a special communication at the Lodge-rooms, south-west corner 6th-av. and 23d-st., on Monday, 17th inst., at 1½ P. M. prompt, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, ABRAHAM S. GARDINER, Past Secretary. A full attendance is urgently requested. Brethren of sister lodges are respectfully invited.

(Signed.) A. D. WILDMAN, Master.
A. F. PUFFER. Secretary.

HAGNER.—At her late residence, Success Pond, (Lakeville,) North Hempstead, Long Island, on Saturday, June 15, 1872, (the seventy-fourth anniversary of her birth,) Mrs. ADELAIDE, widow of the late Hon. Henry I. Hagner, of Jamaica, Long Island.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, June 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HALSEY.—On the 16th inst., SARAH EMILINE OWEN, wife of Wesley W. W. Halsey, aged 22 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Thirteenth-street M. E. Church, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARVEY.—June 14, MARY, widow of Jacob Harvey and daughter of the late David Hosack, M. D., in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice on Monday, the 17th inst., at 9½ A. M., at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st.

JOHNSON.—On the 16th inst., N. T. JOHNSON, of Englewood, N. J.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his sister, No. 54 Chapel-st., on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock.

LORD.—On Saturday, the 15th inst., after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETH P., wife of Thomas Lord, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 35 West 17th-st., on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at ten o'clock A. M.

NICHOLS.—Died, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at his residence, No. 145 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., WHEELER V. NICHOLS, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, corner of South 3d and 5th sts., (Rev. Dr. Wells',) on Wednesday afternoon, the 19th inst., at 5 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

ODELL.—On Sunday, June 16, GRACE ANNA ODELL, aged 3 years, youngest daughter of Ferdinand W. and Helen E. Odell.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 205 Walworth-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 18, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RICE.—In this City, June 14, at her late residence, No. 308 West 34th-st., REBECCA RICE, relict of Charles F. Rice, of New-Rochelle.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SCHULTZ.—On Friday, June 14, ROBERT SCHULTZ, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel M. Craft, No. 39 East 128th-st., on Monday, June 17, at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPELMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, June 14, of paralysis, MARGARET B., wife of William B. Spelman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 256 Skillman-st., on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Ridgefield, Conn., for interment.

SQUIRES.—On Sunday, June 16, FRANKLIN TERRY, son of John W. and Esther J. Squires, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, James Knowles, No. 141 Eldridge-st.

WALKER.—On Sixth day, Friday, Sixth month, June 14, RACHEL T., widow of the late John J. Walker, and daughter of the late Philip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 306 5th-av., on Second day, Monday, 17th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

WHEELOCK.—On Thursday, 13th inst., in Providence, R. I., OTIS A. WHEELOCK, formerly of this City.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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AND
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THIS MONDAY, JUNE 17, AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, AT 7½ O'CLOCK, AT THE CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

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Just received from Messrs. HENRY SOTHERAN & CO., and ordered to be sold peremptorily for their account, without any reserve or limitation, comprising elegantly ILLUSTRATED WORKS, the BEST EDITIONS of STANDARD BOOKS, many of great rarity. This collection contains a set of AUDUBON'S BIRDS OF AMERICA, the ORIGINAL EDITION of this magnificent work, 4 vols., elephant folio, half morocco, gilt leaves. A rare opportunity for book collectors. Also, KINGSBOROUGH'S ANTIQUITIES OF MEXICO, 9 vols., folio, half morocco, colored plates.

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POLITICAL.

"Rally around the flag boys,
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TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.—A meeting of the above club will be held TUESDAY EVENING, June 18, 1872, at their headquarters, No. 2,313 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., for the purpose of raising a "Grant and Wilson Banner." The following gentlemen will address the meeting: Hon. E. Delafield Smith, Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe, Chas. H. Kitchell, Esq., Henry S. Smith, Esq., and Hon. Wm. Haw, Jr. Graham's orchestra band and the Anderson Glee Club will be in attendance.

All citizens are invited to attend.

WM. F. HARADON, President.
JAS. McKENNA, M. P. DORSCHE, } Secretaries.
JOHN A. EAGLESON, Treasurer.

THE PRESIDENTS OF YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATIONS of the various Assembly Districts are requested to furnish the undersigned, at No. 345 West 12th-st., with names and addresses of delegates elect to General Committee. General Committee will meet as soon as delegates are all elected.

GEO. B. DEANE, JR.,
Chairman Organization Committee.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At Croton Point, Westchester County, on Friday, June 14, under a Supreme Court order, FREDERICK A. WARD, Esq., referee, MULLER, WILKINS & Co. disposed of the valuable property recently owned and occupied by Dr. R. F. UNDERHILL, deceased, embracing a large mansion, out-buildings &c., together with eighty-seven acres of choice land fronting on the Hudson River, for $100,000. The property was sold in one parcel and purchased by R. M. UNDERHILL, a brother of the deceased and the owner of an adjoining place. The price was considered fair. In reference to the suburban auction held at Rahway, N.J., on Saterday, by JERE. JOHNSON Jr., a detailed report will be published to-morrow.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF LAST WEEK.

During the past week, ending with Saturday, June 15, the sales consummated at the Exchange have been few in number, none of them of any special interest, and the aggregate of business light, the total value of City real estate sold amounting to but $112,757, as against the sum of $186,275, the figures for the previous week, ending with Saturday, June 8.

In the line of suburban auctions, however, the market continues strong, and nearly all the transactions projected have been carried through with a very fair success. During the week the following country realty has been disposed of: Monday, June 12, sale at Darien, Conn., by JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., of fifty-eight plots of ground, in size from 50 by 100 to 1 acre, for $13,250. Tuesday, June 13, sale by JOHNSON, at Flushing, Long Island, of 157 lots, for $22,290, an average of about $150 per lot. Same day, sale at Ocean Point Station, Rockaway, Long Island, by E. H. LUDLOW & Co., of forty-two plots, containing some 250 lots, for $15,000. Wednesday, June 14, sale at Exchange, by Messrs. LUDLOW & Co., of the Post farm, situate in Westchester County, between Yonkers and Riverdale, containing about 35½ acres of land, for $2,382. Same day, sale at Wyoming, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., of 162 city lots for $24,250. Thursday, June 15, sale by LUCKEY & SHUTE, at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., of 4 cottages and 97 plots of land, containing some 400 city lots, for $64,000. Same day, sale at Dunellen, N. J., by MELLICK BROS., of a house and 87 city lots for $21,500. Friday, June 16, sale at Croton Point, Westchester County, by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., of Underhill estate, for $100,000. Total value suburban property reported sold for week ending June 15, without including result of Rahway sale of Saturday, $281,672. Figures for previous week reported $254,346, to which must be added result of sale at Yonkers, by JOS. MCGUIRE, on Saturday, June 8, $5,750, thus making total for week ending Saturday, June 8, $260,096.

For this week the auctions projected are numerous, and those at which country real estate is to be sold noticeable. Attention is also called to the advertised sale of lots located at Paterson, N. J., offered for sale by the New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, comprising 500 villa plots, in size each 50 by 150, situated on graded streets, near railway depots and embracing many of the best building sites in the city named. A free excursion will be made to the property today, leaving Jersey City at 11 o'clock. Free passes for special train can be had of MORRIS RENO, Manager, No. 23 Dey-street; P. C. ECKHARDT, No. 619 Ninth-avenue, or of H. R. COHEN, No. 734 Fifth-street. The project is one worthy notice, for the lots are offered on very reasonable terms.

SALES FOR THE PRESENT WEEK.

For this week the auctions proposed are as follows, at which the real estate noted will be offered by the auctioneers respectively named:

Today, Monday, June 17.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of JOHN V. W. DOTY, Esq., referee, two building lots on the north side of East One Hundred and Fourth-street, 155 feet west of Fourth-avenue, in size 25 by 100.11, together with a plot of land 45 by 100.11, on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and One Hundred and Fourth-street, and a gore lot on the rear, fronting on One Hundred and Third-street. The same auctioneer will also offer for sale, under the direction of the same referee, two three-story frame houses and lots, situate on the north side of Division-avenue, Brooklyn, 60 feet east of Sixth-street, and one lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Junction-avenue, in the town of Newtown, Long Island, 75 feet south of Forrest-street, and within a short distance of the West Flushing Railroad Depot.

By WM. ABBOTT, at the Exchange, at public auction, a two-story frame cottage, 15 by 30, with plot of ground 65 by 100, situate on the north-west corner of New-York and Maple avenues, Staten Island.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, under a Court order, the two-story and basement brick house and lot No. 48 Madison-street, Brooklyn, near Franklin-avenue.

By A. D. MILLICK, JR., & BRO., at Scotch Plains, N. J., Fanwood Station of the Central Railroad, on the grounds, at 12 M., 150 lots, the auction being the closing out sale of the balance of the Stanbury property. The lots to be sold are well situated on graded streets, with a plank-walk in front of each. The distance from this City is only one hour by rail, and since the successful sale held at this place last year, great improvements have been made, quite a large number of houses having been erected. The terms of sale are liberal, requiring only the sum of $5 and auction fee to be paid for each lot bought at the time of purchase. Special train for auction, from foot of Liberty-street, at 10½ o'clock. Tickets and maps of property at office of auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Jamaica, Long Island, on the premises at 1 P. M., 200 choice building lots, handsomely located, adjoining Talfour Lawn, and situated respectively on Liberty-avenue, Rockaway Turnpike road, Bandman, Humboldt, South, West, Allen, Baltic, Dean, Wyckoff, Henry and Elm streets, Jamaica, being very accessible to New-York by numerous trains daily. The village has long been known as one of the most desirable places of residence on Long Island, and as the lots to be offered will be positively sold without reserve, a good opportunity for investment is presented. Special train from foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, at 11 o'clock. Tickets at office of auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-street.

To-morrow, Tuesday, June 18.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., at the Exchange, at public auction, by order of the heirs of SAMUEL DUNSHEE, deceased, two full-size lots, situate on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 475 feet west of the Grand Boulevard.

By B. P. FAIRCHILD, at the Exchange, under several Supreme Court orders, in foreclosure, four houses and lots—latter each 22.6 by 100.5—situate on the north side of East Sixty-ninth-street, 95 feet west of Madison-avenue. Also, at a legal sale, adjourned from last week, under the direction of WM. H. RYAN, Esq., referee, one lot, 25 by 100.11, with improvements, on the south side of East Ninety-eighth-street, 360 feet east of Third-avenue.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in partition, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, the three-story brick house and lot—latter 18.2 by 90—No. 448 East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 106 feet west of Avenue A. Also, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. C. BEAMISH, Esq., referee, one lot, 24 by 92, on the north side of West Sixteenth-street, 375 feet east of Tenth-avenue.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court order, JOHN J. THOMASSON, Esq., referee, the two-story and attic brick house and lot No. 20 Columbia-street, east side, 20 feet south of Broome-street, lot 20 by 55.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange, by order of M. T. BRENNAN, Sheriff, a house and lot situate on the south side of East One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, 185 feet east of Third-avenue; lot in size, 15 by 100.10.

By R. R. HAZARD, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, the house and lot No. 20 West Fourteenth-street; lot 25 by 103.3.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, at public auction, the three-story attic and basement brick house and lot No. 33 Second-place, Brooklyn, near Clinton-street; house 50 feet deep, containing all modern improvements.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Whitestone, Long Island, on the property, at 12½ P. M., by order of JOHN D. LOCKE, owner, under the direction of GEORGE W. VAN SICKLEN, Esq., attorney, two handsome dwellings and 147 eligibly-located building lots, embracing 55 water views and fronts, adjacent to the Whitestone Hotel; 61 choice village lots, and 31 business sites on Seventh-avenue and the railway, adjacent to the depot, in the best part of the town. The recent eminently-successful sale conducted by Mr. JOHNSON, at Whitestone, guarantees a success for this transaction. The lots are in demand and will undoubtedly sell well. Free excursion-train from Hunter's Point, via James-slip or Thirty-fourth-street Ferries, at 11 o'clock.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO, at Passaic, N. J., on the premises, at 12½ P. M., by order of the executors of the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company, 100 village lots, forming the balance of the said estate remaining unsold. The lots are situated on Dundee Drive, Highland, President, Harrison and Hope avenues, and are surrounded by first-class improvements of every kind. Passaic is only forty-eight minutes from New-York, by the Erie Railway, and the means of communication are frequent. The property lies near the depot, and with it a desirable residence will also be offered. Sale absolute and peremptory to close the estate. Maps and tickets for special train on day of auction, procurable at office of auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

By LEWIS E. WOOD, at Greenville, Hudson County, N. J., on the ground, at 2½ P. M., 200 valuable lots together forming one of the choicest tracts of land in this section of the State, the lots being on high ground, adjacent to the railway station of the Central Road, only thirty minutes' distant from this City, and containing other advantages too numerous to mention. Further details concerning the proposed sale, terms, &c., can be obtained of the auctioneer in charge, at No. 69 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, or of M. ARMSTRONG, at No. 19 Ferry-street, this City.

Wednesday, June 19.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of GEO. L. INGRAHAM, Esq., referee, a house and lot—latter 16.8 by 100.5—situate on the south side of East Forty-third-street, 416.8 feet east of Second-avenue. Also, at a similar sale, D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Esq., referee, one lot, 20 by 100.10, on the north side of East One Hundred and Twelfth-street, 155 feet east of Fourth-avenue.

By WM. KENNELLY, at the Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in foreclosure, under the direction of STEPHEN H. OLIN, Esq., referee, four lots on One Hundred and Forty-second-street, together forming a plot in size 100 by 99.11.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Elizabeth, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., 400 desirable lots, together with a number of well-built houses, the transaction being a continuation sale of the property owned by Messrs. GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, situate at North Elizabeth Station, at which point the first auction was held May 13, with quite favorable results. The value of Elizabeth real estate has been heretofore alluded to, and any auction held in the city is sure to attract the attention of investors generally. Special train on day of sale from foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses-streets via ferry, at 11½ o'clock.

Thursday, June 20.

By MULLER, WILKINS & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, four lots on the north east corner of Ninth-avenue and Eighty-second-street, together forming a plot, 102.2 by 100; five lots on the north side of Eighty-second-street, 100 feet east of Ninth-avenue, each 25 by 102.2, and five lots on the south side of Eighty-third-street, adjoining above in the rear, each same size. Also, two extra size lots, on the south side of Eighty-third-street, 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue, together in size, 50 by 140.10 by 50 by 144.10.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, the leasehold premises, No. 513 West Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 175 feet West of Tenth-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 98.9, with a two-story brick house on the front thereof, and a two-story frame house in rear; lease for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1872, with two covenants for renewal, each for a similar term.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of CHAS. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, a house and lot, situate on the south-west corner of Broome and Thompson streets, lot 20 by 60.

By J. COLE, at the Commercial Exchange, Brooklyn, the two-and-a-half-story and basement frame house, with extension and lot, No. 545 Monroe-street, Brooklyn; lot 25 by 100.

By JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., at Marion, N. J., the Thirteenth Ward of Jersey City, on the property, at 12½ P. M., by order of the Marion Building Company, 835 lots, together with eighteen modern dwellings situate respectively on Broadway, Frankfort-street, Fox and Marion places, and, on west side, Pavonia, Giles, Wales, Wright, Wallis, Dales, Mead, Wilmot, Harvey, Stockton, Butler, Rockaway and Hackensack avenues. This is a great sale, no better opportunity for an investment having been presented during the present season. The property is only eight minutes distant from the ferry, and the communication by both steam and horse-cars, is perfect. The lots adjoin the works of the United States Watch Company, one of the largest factories of the kind in the country, while the St. James Hotel, erected at a cost of $100,000, is situated on a portion of the ground. A purchase cannot fail to prove a good investment, for a rise in value on the hands of the investor is certain. Mr. JOHNSON will be assisted on the day of the sale by Messrs. ALDRIDGE & WOOD, New Jersey auctioneers. Special train for auction by Pennsylvania Railroad, from foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets, at 11:20 o'clock.

By A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., at Plainfield, N. J., on the premises, at 12 M., 150 villa plots, distant from New-York one hour and ten minutes via the Central Railway of New-Jersey. This is a good property, the lots to be sold lying just on the suburbs of the town, and sure to be absorbed ere long for building purposes. The plots contain each three city lots, and by order of the owner will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 10½ o'clock.

Friday, June 21.

By HUGH N. CAMP, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of R. M. HARRISON, Esq., referee, a house and lot, situate on the west side of First-avenue, 49 feet 4 inches north of Twenty-third-street; lot, 24.8 by 75.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, WALTER L. LIVINGSTONE, Esq., referee, (sale heretofore adjourned,) a house and lot—latter 26 by 75—on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

Saturday, June 22.

The closing sale of the week will take place at Kearn's Hotel, Fordham, Westchester County, on Saturday, at which place 200 Fordham lots, desirably located, will be sold at auction under the direction of JOHN B. HASKIN, Esq., referee, in a foreclosure action entitled WM. CHAMBERLAIN, executor, &c., *vs.* STEPHEN CAMBRELENG et al. Full particulars concerning this transaction can be obtained of Messrs. FRANCIS T. GARRETSON and JAS. W. CAIRNS, plaintiff's attorneys, No. 26 Broad-st.

Suburban Sales, Friday, June 14, 1872.

CROTON POINT.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

Mansion and eighty-seven acres of land known as the estate of R. T. UNDERHILL, deceased..........$100,000

Recorded Real-Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 14.

Broadway, e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 54th-st., 20.5x64.10, irregular	$24,600
Bloomingdale road and 113th-st., southerly corner, about 150x100, b. and s., 1871	5,000
Goerck-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 21x100, h. and l., mortgage $7,750	7,850
Ludlow-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Rivington, 40x22.5, q. c., mortgages $2,000	3,000
Spring-st., n. s., 25 ft. e. of Greene-st., 25x100, h. and l.	35,000
Washington-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of King-st., 75x95; Washington-st., n. e. corner Leroy-st., 50x88.3; Greenwich and Leroy sts., n. w. corner, 50x88.3; b. and s.	25,390
Washington-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of King-st., 75x95; Washington-st., n. e. corner Leroy-st., 50x88.3; Greenwich-st., n. w. corner Leroy-st., 50x88.3; b. and s.	25,390
West-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of King-st., 50x92.5; b. and s.	32,000
32d-st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x98.9	16,000
44th-st., n. s., 495 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.5; b. and s.	nom.
48th-st., n. s., 372.7 ft. w. of 2d-av., 12.8x100.5	15,000
55th-st., n. s., 73 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 17x100.5, h. and l.	2,150
63d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.5	14,500
83d-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x102.2	40,000
98th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11; 99th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.11	8,050
131st-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11; 131st-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of Boulevard, 100x99.11	18,400
1st-av., s. e. corner 52d-st., 25.1x74, h. and l.	10,500
1st-av. and 44th-st., n. w. corner, 100x75, partition	64,500
5th-av., w. s, 25 ft. s. of 50th-st., 25.5x100, h. and l., Coll. lease	65,000
9th-av., w. s., extending from 123d to 124th-st. 200.10x100	30,000
9th-av., e. s., 100.4 ft. n. of 62d-st., 25.1x100	6,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Eldridge-st., Nos. 14 and 16, 3 years, per year	$2,500
John-st., Nos. 12, 14 and 16, second floor, 5⅓ years, per year	2,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. DUNCAN SNIFFEN,
REAL ESTATE,
No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE valuable livery-stable, lately owned by Thomas Norris, deceased, Nos. 116 and 118 Clinton-place: lot 45x100, house 45x40. Will be sold on liberal terms, or leased for a term of years. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A REDUCED PRICE, A fine, attractive four-story brown-stone house, of full width, with side lights, on 5th-av. House finely located, beautifully fitted up and in perfect order.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND SIX LOTS ON the south-west corner of 116th-st. and Avenue A; fruit and shade trees; location unexceptionable. Apply on the premises.

BOULEVARD AND OTHER LOTS in small parcels for sale by J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar, with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, apply to
A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ON THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, AT PITTSFIELD, MASS.—A very desirable residence, within two miles of the Pittsfield Station, on the upper plateau, on the road leading to the New-Lebanon Springs, from which and Columbia Hall it is three to four miles distant, situated on the beautiful Lake Onota. The grounds contain sixty acres, mostly in grass, with shade and fruit trees in abundance; the dwelling contains fifteen rooms, with bath-rooms, &c.; a good farm-house, two stables and a barn; the grounds border on the lake about a fourth of a mile; the house is on an elevation commanding a beautiful view of the lake, with Graylock Mountains in the distance, and is considered one of the loveliest and most beautiful situations in Berkshire; the lake is over two miles long, and affords fine boating, fishing and duck-shooting; Pittsfield is accessible by Boston and Albany Railroad, the Housatonic Road, North Adams and Northern Vermont Road; the house is finely furnished, and can be sold with or without the furniture; price, without the furniture, $22,500; terms easy; furniture can be bought at a fair valuation. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MORNINGSIDE MANSION IN PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—This villa, recently owned and occupied by Judge B. R. Curtis, is offered for sale. From ten to one hundred acres of meadow, tillage and wood land, can be had with it; the land is of the first quality and has a warm south-easterly exposure; the buildings are all in perfect repair and carefully adapted to Summer and Winter occupancy; it is provided with a prolific grapery, a large and productive fruit orchard, and extensive garden grounds, well cared for and inviting; the site commands an unusual range of Berkshire scenery, and the place is considered one of the very finest villas in the country; it is one mile from the centre of Pittsfield. Inquire of E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield, Mass.

A DELIGHTFUL COTTAGE RESIDENCE, combining unusual attractions, facilities and advantages, for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Forty-five minutes from New-York; two roads; near depots; fifty trains; trip tickets, 25 cents; yearly, $65. Large lot, with bearing small and large fruits, flowers, lawn, &c; stable if desired. House roomy and convenient; furnace, range, tubs, hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; improving locality; worth $15,000; will be sacrificed for much less; one-third cash down. Apply for permits at West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to VILLA PROPERTY, Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—ON THE EAST BANK OF THE Hudson, two miles north of New-Hamburg, the residence and farm known as the Clinton Point Farm, celebrated not only for the fertility of its soil, but for grandeur and beauty; must be seen to be appreciated; will sell with the house either fifty or any part of 300 acres of land, at a low price and upon easy terms; the mansion, gardener's cottage, farm-house, graperies, hot-house, lodge at entrance, barns, and all other buildings in perfect order; will take in payment New-York or Brooklyn City property. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Pacific Bank, New-York.

LONG BRANCH, NEAR ATLANTICVILLE. —For sale or to let, a three-story modern-built frame house; contains eight bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen, all in fine order, newly painted inside and out; price, $10,000; rent, $750. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective value. Apply to
S. HASTINGS GRANT,
No. 104 Broadway, one door from Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,

NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 18, at 12:30, on the Premises.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

Being the Estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased,

AT PASSAIC, N. J.,

Forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway. In the immediate vicinity of Station and in the midst of fine improvements.

SPLENDID MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Luncheon and Special Train at 11¼. For Maps and Tickets apply to GEO. B. SANFORD, Executor, No. 82 Broadway, and to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE OF
300 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS EVER OFFERED AT AUCTION,
AT

RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26,

at 12½ P. M., on the Premises,

at and about the Erie Station, in the midst of CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, STORES and DWELLINGS; every lot graded, and fronting on avenues graded and sewered, with sidewalks and trees; the very best lots without any exception THAT HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED AT RUTHERFURD PARK, being the most valuable property in the town for business purposes or residences.

Special train will leave New-York at 11 A. M. on day of sale.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

LUNCHEON.

For maps and passes apply to J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st., or to the auctioneers.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALE
OF
CHOICE VILLA PLOTS,
KNOWN AS THE STINE PROPERTY, AT
PLAINFIELD,
New-Jersey,
THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1872,
At 12 M., On the Premises.

These lots are well situated on Mountain, Rockview and other avenues, at the west end of Plainfield, near the new Evona Station, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and within a short time will greatly improve in value, as the town is rapidly growing and will soon cover this property. Splendid view of the mountains.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. at 10½ on day of sale. For maps and railroad tickets apply to the auctioneers, No 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

EXECUTORS' SALE
OF
100 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS
AT
PASSAIC, N. J.,
(Forty-eight minutes from New-York by the Erie Railway,)

Being the balance of the estate of THEO. B. MARSH, deceased, late Treasurer of the United States Express Company,

TUESDAY, JUNE 18,

at 12½ P. M., on the premises.

The property is located in a very attractive portion of the village, and three minutes' walk from the station. Handsome improvements on every side. This sale will be absolute and peremptory, it being to close out the remaining lots.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale.

For maps and free tickets apply to GEORGE B. SANFORD, Esq., Cashier United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York; Dr. R. A. TERHUNE, Passaic, N. J., Executors, or to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6. Pine-st., New-York.

VILLAGE LOTS AT AUCTION.
PAYMENTS BUT
FIVE DOLLARS MONTHLY
O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer,
BY
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
CLOSING-OUT SALE OF THE
STANBERRY PROPERTY
AT
Scotch Plains, N. J.,
Near Fanwood Station, one hour from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey.
Monday, June 17, 1872,
IMMEDIATELY IN THE VILLAGE.
CHURCHES, SCHOOLS AND STORES ADJOINING.

Plank-walk to station and in front of each lot.

This sale offers an unusual opportunity for buying desirable lots in a growing village, at terms of rare liberality. Lovely mountain scenery.

There will also be offered a well-located cottage on Mountain-av., containing nine rooms, with six lots, fenced and improved.

Splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and luncheon before the sale.

Special train from foot of Liberty-st., at 10½ A. M.

For maps and railroad passes, apply to COUDERT BROS., Attorneys, No. 49 Wall-st., R. O. GLOVER, No. 312 Broadway, and to
A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., 6 Pine-st., N. Y.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872,
on the premises, at 2½ o'clock,
200 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,
IN THE
TOWN OF GREENVILLE, HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.
Thirty minutes from City Hall or Wall-st.

This property comprises some of the most desirable real estate ever offered in Hudson County: the location is delightful, on high ground, with an extended view of the City and Bay of New-York, Brooklyn, Staten Island, &c.

The station of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey is on this property. There are twenty-six daily trains each way between New-York and Greenville; the time, from foot of Liberty-st., New-York, to Greenville Station, is twenty minutes, and the fare (by excursion tickets) TEN CENTS.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-third cash, two-thirds to remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent.

Further information may be obtained at the Post-office Building, Greenville, or of Lewis E. Wood, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or of M. Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF WESTchester.—WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Executor, &c., against STEPHEN CAMBRELENG and others, FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE.

NEARLY 200 LOTS AT FORDHAM,
To be sold at auction by JNO. B. HASKIN, Referee.
At Kearn's Hotel, Fordham, Saturday, June 22, at 11 A. M.

For particulars apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON & JAS. W. CAIRNS, attorneys for plaintiff, No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 45 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE,
JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, } Executors.
THEODORE F. JACKSON,
ap8-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next. Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.
JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. 1aw-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHON A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 254 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-1aw6mM*

COOL, HEALTHY HAIR-DRESSING.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair restores gray hair, strengthens and increases its growth.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, AUCTIONEER.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro.,

Auctioneers and Dealers in

NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE.

GREAT
CONTINUATION
SALE,

By order of Griffith & Prentiss, at North Elizabeth, New-Jersey,

WEDNESDAY,
JUNE 19, 1872.

These lots adjoin the station and North Park and are in the midst of fine improvements.

Luncheon will be served in the Park; splendid music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band; special train will leave the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 11:20 A. M.

For maps and passes apply to the Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st., or to GRIFFITH & PRENTISS, No. 40 Walker-st.

If stormy the sale will take place on Friday, the 21st inst., at same hour.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE.
Lands for the million, come and buy, ye men of brain and brawn,
The cheapest, nicest lots e'er seen, adjoining Talfourd Lawn.
Let those buy now a cozy home, who never bought before,
And all who want to speculate, be wise, and buy the more.
200 CHARMING BUILDING SITES
In the lovely village of
JAMAICA, L. I.,
AT AUCTION, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, on
MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872.

This elegant property, adjoining Talfourd Lawn, must be sold at whatever it will bring.

A PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALE!!

A bounteous banquet, Grafulla's Band and Harrison, the great singer, will entertain you, while you buy the finest lots in Jamaica for what you choose to bid.

For free excursion tickets, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BRILLIANT AUCTION TRIUMPH!!
The select portions of
Three splendid Estates,
Elegant Water Fronts,
147 CHOICE VILLAGE LOTS AND TWO HANDSOME DWELLINGS,
In the popular, central and beautiful Village of
WHITESTONE, L. I.,
At Auction, at 12½ o'clock A. M., on the premises, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872,
By peremptory order, for absolute sale, by
JOHN D. LOCKE, Esq.,
under the direction of Geo. W. Van Siclen, Attorney.
COME EVERYBODY. GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND,
THE INIMITABLE HARRISON, A COLOSSAL COLLATION AND
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,
Will aid to make the day agreeable.

Sale absolute! No limit! No reserve! No by-bidding! Terms easy! Title perfect! 70 per cent on Mortgage for three years.

Take ferry at James-slip or Thirty-fourth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. sharp.

For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to Geo. W. Van Siclen, Attorney, No. 133 Nassau-street, or Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st. N., Y.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE
XIIITH WARD OF JERSEY CITY,
comprising
835 SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS AND
EIGHTEEN MODERN DWELLINGS IN
MARION, N. J.,
at auction, at 12½ P. M., on the premises,
on THURSDAY, June 20, 1872,
by peremptory order of the
MARION BUILDING COMPANY.

Last opportunity you will have to purchase first-class suburban property at present low prices.

Free excursion. Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band! Elegant collation at St. James' Hotel, and Harrison's vocal eccentricities.

Title perfect. Sale absolute. Terms easy.
Special train at 11:20 A. M.

For free excursion tickets, maps, &c., apply to GILES, WALES & CO., No. 13 Maiden-lane, or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

MARBLE HOUSE, NO. 33 SECOND-PLACE, Brooklyn, at auction, by order of the Supreme Court, W. G. Brown, Attorney.—James Cole's Son will sell TUESDAY, June 18, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 309 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, the splendid marble-front house No. 33 Second-place, third house west from Clinton-st., 50 feet deep, besides piazza, eighteen rooms, marble mantels, and the modern improvements, highly ornamental front, &c. Terms, two-thirds, not to exceed $12,000, may remain on bond and mortgage if desired.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT ORANGE, N. J.—Good location; splendid view of Orange Mountain and Llewellyn Park; house and furniture all new and in complete order; house contains eleven rooms, furnace, range, &c.; immediate possession; terms moderate. Address W. E. B., Post-office Box No. 2,190 New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN THE TOWN OF Yonkers, one and a half miles from William's Bridge Depot, Harlem Railroad, a large double house, with garden; lawn of two acres; carriage house and stable; hot and cold water in kitchen; fruit and shade; one and a quarter hours from City Hall. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, 34 Burling-slip, upstairs.

TO LET—HUDSON RIVER, ONE HOUR from New-York, a first-class house, furnished; seventeen rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, lawn and garden. Also, for sale, same neighborhood, genteel house; eleven rooms, water, gas, stable, fruit, &c.
DEXTER & CO., No. 17 Spruce-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE HOUSE, furnished, to let in Harlem; best location between Madison and 5th avs.; a delightful place for the Summer months. Address D. H. A., Box 3,170 Post Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J. — FURNISHED house to let, pleasantly located near depot; well shaded and all modern improvements. Call or address M., No. 379 Pearl-st.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A beautiful place near Englewood, furnished; every modern improvement. Apply Box No. 83 Englewood Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., about one mile from the Erie Railroad Depot, a commodious two-story house, 25 by 38 feet, with two-story extension 17 by 20 feet, containing eleven rooms and dry cellar under house, stable and other buildings, a good well of water, cistern, &c., with modern conveniences; 100 feet square of ground attached to house; eight additional lots can be had if required.

For further particulars inquire of Mr. H. C. HUDSON, No. 275 Main-st., Paterson, or of R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av., New-York.
FREEMAN BLOODGOOD, Executor.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER OR LONGER, an exceedingly comfortable, pleasant unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry and furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year.
F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house; ten rooms; large garden; ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—BUILDING NO. 134 EAST 41ST-st., near Lexington-av.; four stories; 23x122, and 94 feet width in rear; adapted for a livery stable or factory. Apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 14 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—INTERVIEW WANTED with a party having this sum. A rare opportunity for an investment, of certain and great profit, which will not need the investor's time, and will bear strict investigation; first-class references. Address G., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE — FIFTY SECOND-HAND desks, chairs, stools, counters, office-railings, panels; four second-hand cashiers' desks. Carpenter and cabinet work at short notice. 100 show-cases. Apply to JAMES HODGE, 527 Hudson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

EMPLOYERS OF SERVANTS,
PROMPTLY SUPPLIED
and REFERENCES INVESTIGATED,
at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., Near B'way,
ESTABLISHED 1852.
☞ NOTICE THE FOLLOWING ADVERTISEMENTS: ☜

COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family, or as head cook in Summer hotel, boarding-house, or first-class restaurant; has filled a similar position with perfect satisfaction to her employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway

COOK.—A SWEDISH PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes a situation as cook; understands her duties thoroughly and is very highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook and to assist with washing and ironing: no objection to a short distance in the country with a City family; excellent reference can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT industrious girl wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; highly recommended by former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, not long in the country, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron: is willing and obliging, and will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—A SMART, TIDY YOUNG girl, lately landed, who has lived out in the old country, wishes a situation to cook, wash and iron for a small family; will work for moderate wages, and is willing to be instructed. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SISTERS wish situations together, one as first-class cook and the other as first-class chamber-maid or waitress. Both are thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities, and have first-class City reference from their former employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE girl, who has lived with some of the best families in the City, wishes a situation as chamber-maid in a private family. No objection to go to the country during the Summer with a City family. Excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AS CHAMBER-MAID in a Summer boarding house or hotel: has filled a similar position satisfactorily, and has excellent testimonials to that effect; can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble tidy girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with the washing, if required, and has no objection to a boarding-house; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble Protestant girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her duties, and has unexceptionable references: country preferred. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as chamber-maid or nurse; would prefer the country during Summer months; has excellent references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A COMPETENT Protestant girl wishes a situation to do house-work in a small family; is a good plain cook and excellent washer and ironer; City or country; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A TIDY YOUNG girl, recently landed, wishes a situation to do general house-work; has lived out in the old country; is intelligent and willing to be instructed; will work for moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—AN ACTIVE, INdustrious girl wishes a situation to do general house-work; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging; no objection to the country or to make herself generally useful in a small boarding-house; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A MIDDLE-AGED woman who understands cooking wishes a situation to do general house-work in a small family where the washing is given out; a good permanent home preferred to high wages; many years' City references: Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

HOUSE-WORKER.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, lately landed, as general house-worker; is a plain cook and good washer and ironer; no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

S. & E. V. ODELL,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

LAUNDRESS. — A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes a situation in a private family; expert at fluting, and can do up linens, laces and all kinds of fineries in superior style; no objection to the country during during Summer with a City family; excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress wishes a situation either in a private family, boarding-house or Summer hotel; understands her business in all its branches, and has unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person, who has filled a similar position satisfactorily last season, as her testimonials will prove, wishes a situation as head laundress in a Summer resort; is very systematic and accurate in the performance of her duties. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress by a competent person; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing, ladies' fineries and gentlemen's fine linens; unexceptionable City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE girl wishes a situation as laundress and to assist with upstairs work, if required; no objection to a small boarding-house or the country; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing; is very fond of children and a good, plain family seamstress; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as nurse for growing children; has many years' experience as such, and will give the children under her charge every requisite care and attention; good references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—A WOMAN OF MANY YEARS EXperience as a nurse, wishes a situation as nurse; is perfectly competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up by hand if necessary; highly recommended by former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL, LATEly landed, wishes a situation as nurse and to do family sewing; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country with a City family during Summer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c. — A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; is an expert operator and good plain family sewer; City or country; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at present employer's, 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse to take charge of one or two growing children, and to wait upon a lady if required; no objection to the country: excellent references from last employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl wishes a situation as seamstress; is an expert operator; cuts and fits dresses, makes shirts, and repairs clothing in neatest manner; good City references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS. — AN EXPERT FAMILY seamstress wishes a situation; is a proficient operator; understands all kinds of family sewing, and can cut and fit children's dresses, made ladies' underwear, &c.; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &c. — A RESPECTABLE girl who is a good plain family seamstress wishes a situation as such in a private family; has no objection to take charge of one or two young children and to attend to the clothing; excellent recommendations. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS. — A RELIABLE, ACTIVE girl, who has filled a similar position, wishes a situation as head-waitress in a Summer hotel or large boarding-house; excellent testimonials as to character and capacity from former employers. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS. — A COMPETENT GIRL wishes a situation as waitress, in a Summer hotel or boarding-house preferred; good City reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who has seven years' unexceptionable reference from former employers, wishes a situation; no objection to the country with a City family during Summer months. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a first-class waitress in a private family; understands her duties in every particular, and can be relied upon to give perfect satisfaction; excellent references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS. — AN EXPERIENCED WAItress wishes a situation; understands dressing salads, the care of silver, glass, &c.; country preferred, with a City family during Summer; unexceptionable references. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st, near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &C.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, not long in the country, who has lived out at home, wishes a situation as waitress and to assist with up-stairs work; is tidy and intelligent. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT young girl wishes a situation as waitress and chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent City references; country preferred during the Summer months. Can be seen at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

ALL OF THE ABOVE CAN BE SEEN AT
S. & E. V. ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT THE EMPLOYMENT HOUSE,
138 West 11th-st., Corner 6th Avenue.
ON HAND THIS DAY.
GERMANS, SWEDES.
SCOTCH, ENGLISH,
DANES AND NORWEGIANS.
ALSO
Some superior Protestant and Catholic servants with the best of references for City or Country.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.,) will be found a number of very desirable servants, of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., OVER drug-store, first-class German, French, English, Irish and American male or female help, for Summer houses, boarding-houses and private families, at moderate wages.

AT BEDELLS, NO. 340 4TH-AV.. EMPLOYers will find a number of well-recommended servants, male and female, of all nations, and for all capacities, Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

COLORED HELP,
of every description, supplied at the shortest notice, at
JOHNSON'S SELECT AGENCY,
153 West 24th-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—Situations in the country for two very capable servants, one as good cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; will be found perfectly trustworthy and reliable; refer to their last employer. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COOK.—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman; very respectable and first-class cook, both English and French; meats, game, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; very best references; country or City. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A VERY respectable woman and first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, pies, side dishes; excellent baker; good references; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; can take entire charge of her kitchen and understands cooking in all its branches; country preferred; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 15th-st., rear house.

COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUAtion by a very respectable young woman and excellent cook; meats, games, soups, pastries, creams and good baker, or cook and assist in washing; country or City; prefers the country; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from last place. Call or address No. 6 West 44th-st.

COOK.—A COOK'S SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotch Protestant woman and first-class cook; meats, game, pastry, cream, jellies; excellent baker, &c., all in the best manner; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing; is careful and reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK — CHAMBER-MAID. — BY TWO first-class servants; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and will do the washing together in a private family; no objection to country; best of City references. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands French, German and English cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; can give the best of reference from first families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT cook; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; can give satisfactory reference from last employer. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK. — A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT German girl as first-class cook in a private family. Call or address No. 324 East 31st-st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK: understands her business thoroughly; excellent references. Call at No. 220 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young person, a situation as chamber-maid and sew; can run the machine; or as shamber-maid and waitress; has first-class City references. Call, after 10 o'clock, at 117 West 28th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a neat, active young woman as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to assist in the washing; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid in a hotel or boarding-house at some of the country houses or watering-places; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker solicits engagements in the country by week or month; terms reasonable. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 72 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

DRESS-MAKER. — AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker solicits the patronage of a few first-class families at her residence; is an expert fitter and trimmer. Call or address Mme. BARBER, No. 113 West 25th-st.

EMPLOYERS.

At the French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., are good servants of all nations to fill vacancies in private families.

HOUSE-WORK.—A SITUATION IN THE country by a very neat respectable young woman (a widow) to do general house-work; is a good cook and baker and an excellent laundress; would like to have her little boy, five years old, in the house with her; is willing; not afraid of work: has the best of reference and will hire for very moderate wages. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RELIABLE AND refined middle-aged American lady, as housekeeper or companion to an invalid; no objection to travel: best reference given. Call on or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner Park-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

HOUSE-WORKER.—A RESPECTABLE woman wishes to go out by the day washing ironing and house cleaning. Call or address No. 4 East 28th-st., private stable.

HOUSE-WORKER.—NICE, TIDY YOUNG girl to do house-work; good references. Apply at French Office, 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress' situation by a first-class young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes some family washing at her house; can do all kinds of fluting; the very best of City reference given, and will send them to any part of the country. Call or address No. 144 East 43d-st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS, &c. — A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as laundress or chamber-maid, to assist with washing in a small private family; City or country; best City reference. Call for three days at No. 370 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A LAUNDRESS' situation by a Scotch Protestant woman; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GERman laundress solicits gentlemens and families, washing and ironing; understands fluting. Call or address No. 201 West 34th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress in a private family; fluting, linens and fineries done in superior style; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 138 West 28th-st.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young English woman, a situation as ladies' maid to one or two ladies; understands dressmaking, hair-dressing, can cut and fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is a Protestant; a traveling situation preferred. Address H. H., No 405 5th-av.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—A SWEDISH GIRL as ladies' maid and seamstress; is a good operator on machine; can give reference from first-class families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS. —As first-class ladies' maid and seamstress; best City reference. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 10 East 22d-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A NURSE and seamstress', or chamber-maid and seamstress' situation, by a Protestant young woman; very respectable; good seamstress, operator, &c.; experienced nurse; good chamber-maid; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE &c.—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good hair-dresser; excellent City recommendations; trusty and capable; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE, &c.—A NURSE AND SEAMstress' situation by an experienced American woman; can take the charge of an infant and bring it up on a bottle, or growing children or invalids; best City references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A neat young woman a situation; understands the care of an infant or growing children perfectly; has best City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRST-CLASS SEAMstress, a few more ladies' work, day or week; does all kinds of family sewing; help with dressmaking, and trimming dresses. Address A. R., Box No. 93 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, A WAITress' situation by a highly-recommended young woman and good waitress; care of silver, salads, &c., or chamber-work and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED.—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., all parties wanting help of all kinds, and all American, English, German, Scotch, French cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, seamstresses, ladies' maids, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES,

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position as housekeeper in a gentleman's house, or a hotel; no objection to the country; the West preferred; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 156 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to secure a good situation for his coachman, as he is about giving up his establishment; a first-class man in every respect, perfectly familiar with all parts of the City, a splendid driver and groom, is good-tempered, reliable, and has no bad habits; the strongest recommendations can be given. Address Post-office Box No. 4,975.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A GERman coachman; thoroughly understands his business; can milk and do plain gardening, if required; wife good cook and baker; both are willing and obliging; City or country; good references as to character and sobriety. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 355 East 34th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A VERY highly-recommended English Protestant single man, a situation as competent coachman, care of horses, stock; good gardener, thorough farmer; is willing and fully competent to do anything about a place or farm. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED BY AN American young man, from Maine, a situation as useful man; understands care of horses, stock; good careful driver; also; a good gardener, grapery, farm, &c., or coachman; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXious to procure a situation for his coachman, who understands his business thoroughly; skillful with horses, a careful, steady driver, willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address G. V. N., No. 120 West 50th-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by competent man of long experience in the proper care and treatment of horses, training and breaking of young horses to saddle and harness; unexceptionable recommendation. Call or address L., at carriage repository, 27th-st., corner of 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A RESPECTable German Protestant man a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; has lived with the best City families; no objection to country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av. for three days.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG colored man, who thoroughly understands his business as coachman or groom; best reference from last employer; country or City. Call or address I. T., No. 134 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a first class man, of sober, industrious habits; knows his business thoroughly; no objection to a small vegetable garden; good reference. Address E., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman, who understands it thoroughly; not afraid of work; satisfactory references given. Address C. C., Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS FIRST class Coachman, by a young Englishman thoroughly competent in every respect; can furnish six years' reference. Call at No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom; no objection to City or country; best of City reference. Address JOHN MANNION, No. 105 Forsyth-st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; understands his business thoroughly; competent in every respect. Address No. 247 West 33d-st., second floor.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and servant about house by a young colored man just arrived from Norfolk. Inquire at No. 10 Broadway, second floor.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and groom by a young man; seven years' reference. Call at No. 752 2d-av.

FARMER. — ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, wants a situation as farmer or gardener; well-experienced, and unexceptionable references. Address WM. BROWN, No. 14 Greenwich-st.

GARDENER, &c.—AN ENGLISH MARried man (one child) wants a situation; can manage garden, horses, dairy, &c.; fifteen years' experience. Call or address GARDENER, No. 3 Garden-row, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.

GROOM.—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR coachman by a young man lately landed from England; understands his business in all its branches; can be well recommended. Inquire at the private stable, No. 36 East 40th-st.

GROOM.—SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom, just arrived, who thoroughly understands his business. Call on or address R. L., at No. 50 4th-av.

PORTER, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED SINGLE man, sober, honest and intelligent, as porter, watchman or janitor; would take care of an invalid gentleman. Any gentleman in need of the services of a useful man, with seven years' City reference from last employer, will address J. D., Box No. 87 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WATCHMAN.—A SITUATION AS DAY OR night watchman in a bank or any other establishment, by an Englishman who served some time in the London Police; has first-class City reference from his last employer. Address WATCHMAN, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference from last place; country or City. Call or address R. M., Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as waiter in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Call or address WAITER, 150 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG German man to work on a gentleman's place in the country: understands the care of horses; can milk; first-class references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as shipping-clerk or collector in some wholesale house. Address F. V., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

BLASTERS WANTED,

As traveling agents, to introduce Dynamite, or Giant Powder; must be active and intelligent, of good address, and thoroughly posted in blasting; those acquainted with the use of our powder preferred. Inquire at the office of the Atlantic Giant Powder Company, No. 152 Chambers-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID. — A RESPECTABLE girl for chamber-work and fine washing and ironing, in a small family; City reference required. Call at No. 149 West 43d-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Protestant, middle-aged: wanted in the country; pleasant place: *no dairy work;* apply two days. J. F. TICHENAR, No. 69 West Broadway.

FRIENDLESS PROTESTANT GIRLS can find a temporary home and have situations procured at the WOMAN'S AID SOCIETY, No. 41 7th-av., corner of 13th-st.

FEMALES AND MALES OF GOOD address wanted, to sell a porcelain refrigerator; great wages can be made. Call at No. 28 Cliff-st., second floor. Address B. M. S., No. 28 Cliff-st.

INFANT'S NURSE.—BY A PRIVATE family for the country for the Summer, a Protestant competent infant's nurse, with good recommendations. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av., from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WAITRESS — WANTED, FULLY COMPEtent for the place, to go into the country for the Summer; must have unqualified City references. Apply, between 10½ and 11½ A. M., Monday, at No. 145 Madison-av.

WANTED — IN AN IRON ESTABLISHment, a youth of good education, sixteen or seventeen years of age, who can board with his parents. Address, with reference, W., Box No. 2,059.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, carved legs and all modern improvements, for $275 cash. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at No. 481 Broadway.

AT HAINES BROS.,
NO. 27 UNION-SQUARE.

Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented. N. B.—A few pianos in from rent will be sold at great bargains.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap. Rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHAMBERS' UPRIGHT AND SQUARE Pianos rented and sold at special low prices and easy terms: "Bacon & Raven," "Dunham," and others at $75 to $275; English and French uprights, $175 to $300; elegant rose-wood carved pianos, $300 to $1,000. At No. 101 4th-av. CHAMBERS & SON.

FISCHER'S NEW-SCALE PIANOS, the most reliable pianos made, with modern improvements, fully warranted; also, first-class second-hand pianos for sale very cheap. No. 425 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MANTELS, GRATES, &C.
LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK,
AT OUR NEW WAREROOMS,
UNION SQUARE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 17TH-ST.
PENRHYN SLATE CO.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE MR. JAMES R. JESUP, JR., will be associated with me in the banking and stock brokerage business, which will be conducted under the firm name of E JUDSON HAWLEY & CO. E. JUDSON HAWLEY.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
6,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........June 22, 4½ P. M.
REPUBLIC..........June 29, 12½ P. M.
ADRIATIC..........July 6, 4½ P. M.
BALTIC..........July 13, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 15, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.........Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 4, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	33
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

A limited number of second-cabin passengers will be taken at $50, gold, by the CITY OF BRUSSELS, sailing June 22, 2 P. M. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.		EXTRA STEAMERS.	
Europa	Sat'day, June 15	Assyria	Wed., June 19
Anglia	Sat'day, June 22	Olympia	Wed., June 12
India	Sat'day, June 29	Caledonia	Wed., June 26
California	Sat'day, July 6	Iowa	Wed., July 3
Australia	Sat'day, July 13	Trinacria	Wed., July 10
Columbia	Sat'day, July 20	Britannia	Wed., July 17

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $60; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $23. Certificates at lowest rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Java	Wed'sday, June 19	Parthia	Sat'day, June 22
China	Wed'sday, June 26	Calabria	Sat'day, June 29
Russia	Wed'sday, July 3	Abyssinia	Sat'day, July 6
Cuba	Wed'sday, July 10	Batavia	Sat'day, July 13
Scotia	Wed'sday, July 17	Algeria	Sat'day, July 20

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........ROUSSAN....Saturday, June 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....Saturday, July 13
ST. LAURENT........LEMAIRE....Saturday, July 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin........$125 | Second cabin........$75
To Paris, $5 and $3 additional.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY......June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.........June 19, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...................June 26, at 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE...July 3, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.July 10, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH............July 17, at 1½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, WEBSTER...Saturday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG..Wed'sday, June 26, at 9:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, June 29, at 12 M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS.Wed'sday, June 19, at 2:30 P. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wednesday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 29.—Steamer OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of June 27.

Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco July 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. B. BAKER, (via Nassau,) June 27.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 4.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Monday, July 1
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Tues., July 9
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken.........Saturday, July 20

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER..........June 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.......Aug. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, May 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot Chambers-st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, FOR LONG BRANCH AND ALL STATIONS ON THIS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS, INCLUDING PHILADELPHIA, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, GREENWICH, &c., &c.

On and after May 15, steamer connecting with the trains of this Road at Sandy Hook will leave Pier No. 28 North River as follows:

6:40 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.
9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, Toms River, Waretown, and intermediate stations.
5 P. M. for Long Branch and all intermediate stations.

The first-class steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT have been purchased by this Company, and are now being put in complete order for the Summer business.

The Summer arrangement will commence early in June, with the boats above named, when Long Branch trains will be run on better time than heretofore.

Commutation rates have been reduced.

G. W. BENTLEY, General Manager.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted;) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

BOATS LEAVE PECK-SLIP, PIER NO. 24, for HARLEM AND ASTORIA.

Landing at 11th, 106th and 120th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12 A. M., and 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M.

Express boats, landing at 120th-st. only, at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Last boat leaves Harlem for Peck-slip at 6 P. M.

N.B.—This is the only line that connects with boats for High Bridge and King's Bridge.

Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Sun., June 16	10:00 A. M.	Sat., June 15	2:00 P. M.
Mon., June 17	11:00 A. M.	Sunday, June 16	3:00 P. M.
Tues., June 18	3:00 P. M.	Mon., June 17	3:00 P. M.
Wed., June 19	3:00 P. M.	Wed., June 19	6:00 A. M.
Thurs., June 20	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., June 20	6:30 A. M.
Friday, June 21	3:00 P. M.	Friday, June 21	6:30 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND Troy line of steamers, landing at Catskill, from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Saturday excepted. Fare, 50 cents; half state-rooms 75 cents; fare to Catskill, 10 cents. Steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT, connecting with railroads to all stations West and North, will leave as above at 6 P. M. Freight at reduced rates.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST.-BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3¾ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R Lake, H'straw, G. Pt., Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, at 4, for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S Sing, H'straw; ALEXIS, at 5, for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack & T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy. Fare 50c. Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 37 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE STEAMER ANTELOPE LEAVES New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING at 8 o'clock, 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Peekskill. Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Hyde Park; the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, May 13, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport Mail-train.
8:00 A. M.—Sag Harbor, Southampton Bridge, Hampton, and all stations on Sag Harbor Branch.
9:00 A. M.—Rockaway Excursion-train.
10:30 A. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
1:30 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
3:30 P. M.—Sag Harbor Express-train.
4:00 P. M.—Rockaway Express-train.
4:30 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express-train.
6:00 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Way-train.
7:00 P. M., from 34th-st., East River—Rockaway Express-train.

The above trains leave 34th-st. fifteen minutes later than James-slip.

Sunday trains for Far Rockaway and all stations leave 34th-st., East River, at 9:15 A. M. and 12:15, 3:15 and 6:45 P. M.

Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 17, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown, Rochester and St. Albans.
10.00 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11.00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3.40 P. M., Special Albany and Troy Express.
4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

Yonkers Special Trains from 30th-st., west side, as per small time tables.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 20, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

RANGES.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES.

$60.

FOR NO. 1, LARGEST FAMILY SIZE PUT UP.

ASK YOUR COOK WHICH IS THE BEST RANGE, AND THE ANSWER IS, INVARIABLY BEEBE'S.

Made, put up, and warranted by
JANES & KIRTLAND,
Nos. 6, 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st.

INSTRUCTION.

Miss Haines
AND
Mlle. de Janon

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their School—No. 10 Gramercy Park—will reopen on the Fourth Wednesday in September, viz.: 25th. Applications for pupils by letter till Sept. 1, when both Miss Haines and Mlle. de Janon will be in New-York to answer personally.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, June 13, 1872.

TUESDAY, 18th June, at 9 o'clock, regular examination for admission to the Departments of Arts and of Science, at the University. Candidates for the course of Engineering, or for an Eclectic course, will also be received.

NO CHARGE FOR TUITION.

THURSDAY, 20th June, at 10 o'clock, COMMENCEMENT, at the Academy of Music. At 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the council-room, annual meeting of the ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

HOWARD CROSBY, L.L. D., Chancellor.

GOLDSMITH'S WRITING COLLEGE, No. 172 5th-av., established 1838. Vacation pupils received for Summer term at half prices. Private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—CANDIDATES for admission to the regular classes of Columbia College, and to the School of Mines, will be examined on application, on FRIDAY, June 21, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the College, East 49th-st., Madison and 4th avs. The examination will be continued on the following day. F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

TO PARENTS, GUARDIANS AND SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Natural History in Sport made Science in earnest.—A thoroughly qualified teacher is willing to give, during the vacation months, practical field instruction in natural history and geology, to classes or to single pupils. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

EDUCATION IN NORTH GERMANY.—Mrs. LEVERSON'S Institute for young ladies, THIERGARTEN-ST., HANOVER.

For prospectuses and further particulars, address Dr. M. B. LEVERSON, No. 294 Broadway, (Room No. 14.)

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 32 East 31st-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. Reference Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Thos. C. Chalmers.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL at Baden-Baden, Germany.—Principal, Miss AUG. BECKER. For particulars apply to Prof. JULIUS E. MUELLER, Baltimore, or Dr. GEO. SCHWARZENBERG, No. 147 East 21st-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

STAMFORD, CONN.—BOARD, AND, IF desired, instruction in French and other branches, for six boys, during the Summer vacations, in a French Protestant family. Apply to Prof. HENRI LIOTARD, Stamford.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, Brattleboro', Vt. For particulars and circular, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SCIENCES.—A teacher with excellent references desires to make arrangements to teach mineralogy, geology, zoology, &c., in private schools. Apply to E. H. D., School of Mines, Columbia College.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1872, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF AUGUSTUS H. WARD, DECEASED:

$5,000 City of Jersey City seven per cent. bonds, due 1890, $1,000 each; interest April and October.

$6,000 Washington-square Richmond County seven per cent. bonds, due 1887, $1,000 each; interest February and August.

$1,000 Washington-square Richmond County seven per cent. bonds, due 1887, $250 each; interest February and August.

$19,000 City of Quincy, State of Illinois, six per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1890; interest payable annually in July.

$10,000 St. Louis County, State of Missouri, seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1885; interest February and August.

$10,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company six per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, guaranteed by City of Covington, Ky.; principal and interest due Sept. 1, 1872.

$5,000 Town of Richfield, Otsego County, N. Y., seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1878; interest March and September.

$25,000 Oswego and Rome Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, $1,000 each, due 1915; interest May and November, guaranteed by Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

$20,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company mortgage seven per cent. bonds of 1886, $1,000 each; interest April and October.

$20,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company preferred second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1894, $1,000 each; interest February and August.

$20,000 American Dock and Improvement Company seven per cent. bonds, guaranteed by Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, $1,000 each, due 1886; interest January and July.

$10,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, due 1881; interest February and August.

$5,000 Pennsylvania Coal Company seven per cent. registered mortgage bonds, $500 each, due 1881; interest February and August.

$20,000 New-York Central Railroad Company six per cent. special debt certificates, $10,000 each, due 1883; interest May and November.

$10,000 New-York State seven per cent. registered bounty loan.

$16,000 New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidation certificates.

200 shares New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, $100 each.

100 shares United States Life Insurance Company, $50 each.

100 shares Panama Railroad Company, $100 each.

100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred stock, $100 each.

80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common stock, $100 each.

330 shares Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, $100 each.

1000 shares Pennsylvania Coal Company, $50 each.

200 shares Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, $100 each.

200 shares Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company, $100 each.

100 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, preferred stock, $100 each.

50 shares New-Jersey Zinc Company, common stock, $100 each.

300 shares Little Miami Railroad Company, $50 each.

50 shares National Bank of the State of Missouri, in St. Louis, $100 each.

114 shares Morris and Essex Railroad Company, $50 each, leased and operated by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

10 shares Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad Company, $100 each, leased and operated by Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

5 shares Newark, N. J., India-rubber Manufacturing Company, $100 each.

200 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Scrip.

40 shares New-York Museum Association.

50 shares Merchants' Exchange Company, $100 each.

3 shares Peoples Bathing and Washing Association.

573 shares United Republic Petroleum Company, $10 each.

500 shares North American Petroleum Company, $10 each.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Monday, June 17,) at 11½ o'clock, within their store: Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons, balance cargo *P. Ayello*, from Palermo.

INSURANCE.

THE OLD BROOKLYN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED 1824.

CAPITAL	$153,000 00
NET SURPLUS	220,297 30
TOTAL ASSETS	$373,297 30

OFFICES:
NO. 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
NO. 32 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.

At an election held on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year:

F. P. FURNALD,
F. A. PALMER,
CHAS. BURKHALTER,
JOHN BODINE,
JAS. B. BLOSSOM,
TUNIS C. BERGEN,
JOSHUA SUTTON,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,
JOHN T. BRUCE,
JOSEPH RUDD,
J. J. VANDERBILT,
GEORGE N. PLATT,
JESSE SELIGMAN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,
BENJ. M. STILLWELL,
CHARLES CURTIS,
GEO. GILFILLAN, M.D.,
EDWARD C. BADEAU,
ROBT. KNIGHT,
JERE. V. SPADER,
JOHN HALSTEAD.

At a meeting of the Board, held this day, TUNIS C. BERGEN was unanimously elected President in place of FRANCIS P. FURNALD, who declined a re-election. Mr. CHARLES BURKHALTER was unanimously re-elected Vice-President, and GEORGE K. BRAND appointed Secretary.

84TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND
OF TEN (10) PER CENT.
has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next, out of the profits of the last six months.
GEO. K. BRAND, Secretary.
Dated JUNE 10, 1872.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOWLAND HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Will be open for guests June 15. This favorite hotel is entirely new this season, and has every improvement and convenience for the accommodation of its patrons. H. HOWLAND & SON, Proprietors.

BELMONT HALL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,
Now open. Fronts the bay. Thirty minutes from Dey-st; near landing; fine bathing. Most comfortable, convenient and reasonable house near the City.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South-side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL,

RHODE ISLAND.
SEASON, 1872.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the Cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class restaurant attached. Table d'hôte for children and servants. For further information address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

SURF HOTEL, FIRE ISLAND BEACH.

The sea and still water bathing is unsurpassed. Those afflicted with the hay or rose fever will obtain speedy relief. Take South-side Railroad of Long Island from Roosevelt-st., 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M.; South 8th-st., Williamsburg, ten minutes later. Through tickets and baggage checked to hotel by way of Babylon. D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.

Accommodates 100 guests; open until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water Gap, on an elevation of 700 feet; beautiful scenery; pure mountain air; no bar; coach at Stroudsburg Depot. For circulars and particulars address **J. F. FOULKE, STROUDSBURG, PENN.**

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, VT.
F. H. ORVIS.

The 8 A. M. train, connecting with Albany and Troy steamers, arrives at Manchester at 10¼ A. M. The 5 P. M. train from Troy reaches Manchester at 7¾ P. M. The 10:40 A. M. Harlem train, from New-York, arrives at Manchester at 7¾ P. M.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.

A delightful resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE,

NEWPORT, VT.

This well-known and popular Summer resort, situated at the head of "Lake Memphremagog," is now open for the reception of guests. Direct railroad communications with the White Mountains, Montreal and Quebec. W. F. BOWMAN.

HIGHGATE SPRINGS, VERMONT.

Franklin House and cottages open June 1. Terms moderate. Address proprietors. Montreal express train from Grand Central Depot through in twelve hours, without change.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J.

Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery-stable attached to the hotel. **J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.**

MIAMOGUE HOUSE, JAMESPORT, Long Island, J. SEYMOUR CORWIN, Proprietor.—This new and spacious house is now open for the reception of guests; beautifully situated on high ground, 100 feet from the great Peconic Bay; convenient to Long Island Railroad and Post-office; sailing, fishing, bathing, shooting and drives second to no other on the island.

HAHNEMANN MAGNETIC MOVEMENT CURE.—Tarrytown, on the Hudson; NO DRUGS; spacious rooms, hygienic board, invigorating atmosphere, pleasant walks, picturesque and beautiful surroundings. Send for circular. Address C. C. & P. A. F. DUSENBURY, as above, or at their old-established office, No. 8 West 45th-st., New-York City.

AT LAURELTON, LONG ISLAND.—First-class board and rooms may be obtained at Mrs. Barney's. Steamer *D. R. Martin* leaves Pier No. 37 East River, at 4 P. M., and 33d-st, at 4¼; stops at dock on the premises; bathing, boating, fishing, stabling, &c. References: DR. JAMES R. WOOD, No. 80 Irving-place, and MR. CHARLES E. WILLIS, No. 168 Broadway.

GLEN HAVEN WATER-CURE AND SUMMER RESORT, GLEN HAVEN, CORTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—Head of Lake Skaneateles, fine mountain scenery, excellent soft water, boating and fishing, neat rooms, good table, pleasant home, always open. Terms moderate. Send for circular. R. T. KING, Proprietor.

A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY CAN BE accommodated with board at a fine residence on the House at Hudson; fine grounds, large rooms, plenty fruit, vegetables, horses, cows, &c.; private family. Address W. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing; terms reasonable. Address **W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.**

JENKINSON'S HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J.

Enlarged this year (1872) to double its former size, will open June 25. JAMES JENKINSON, Proprietor.

DELLWOOD HOUSE, BAY RIDGE, LONG ISLAND.—Thirty-five minutes from Wall-street Ferry, by Brooklyn cars from Fulton and South Ferries. Parties wanting board invited to correspond with WM. LANFARE.

SUMMER RESORT—UP THE HUDSON, at Claverack; board from $7 to $12 per week; beautiful grounds; shady walks and croquet grounds; splendid rides; Catskill scenery. C. HENRY ABBOTT, formerly of the White Mountain House, N. H.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—This delightful Summer resort, one hour from the City, will open June 15, for a season of twelve weeks. Address L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

THE SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ROCKAWAY Beach, is now open for the season. Still and surf bathing, boating, sailing and best of fishing. For rooms apply at No. 78 St. Mark's-place, New-York. A. D. FAILING.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt., Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open June 20; board $3 per day. JAMES LAIRD, Proprietor.

PEABODY HOUSE, YONKERS, ON THE Hudson, now open for transient and permanent guests.

MANSION HOUSE OPENS JUNE 1. ADdress S. LAIRD, Proprietor, Long Branch, N. J.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, IS now open ready for the reception of guests.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A FIRST-CLASS gentleman's mansion, ten and a half miles on the Harlem Railroad; shade of the most costly trees; walks, surroundings unsurpassed. Excellent cottage of seven rooms to let, with paved cellar, twelve stalls for horses. References exchanged. WM. DEENE, William's Bridge, N. Y.

A PLACE THAT MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED.—Boarders wanted; large airy rooms, plenty of shade, good accommodations for horses, via Hudson River Railroad to New-Hamburg. Address D. H. KNAPP, Hughsonville, N. Y., or apply to F. T. HOPKINS, No. 31 Water-st., New-York City.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

STATEN ISLAND.—FIRST-CLASS ACcommodation can be secured in an English family, residing on Townsend-av., three minutes from Clifton Landing. Address CARLTON, Post-office, Stapleton, Staten Island.

GOOD BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED AT Croton Falls, on the Harlem Railroad; house pleasantly situated within five minutes' walk from the depot; reference required. Address MISS PATTERSON, Croton Falls, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW-JERSEY—Within twenty miles of New-York and one and a half miles from depot, at $10 to $12 per week; also stabling for horses. Apply to J. S. MARCY, No. 31 Pine-st., second floor, back office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A few more persons can be accommodated at Hillside House, (Prof. Wolfe's Seminary;) mountain air; perfectly healthy and desirably located; easy access to the City.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR CHILDREN—Healty location; New-Jersey; near the sea; terms moderate; instruction if desired. Apply to Mrs. CAMPBELL, No. 162 East 32d-st.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED FOR $8 per week, at a farm house near Croton Lake. Location high and healthy. For further particulars address H. BAKER, Lock Box No. 3, Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARD IN ELIZABETH, N. J.—GENtlemen and families can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms; terms moderate. Address M. J., Post-office, Elizabeth.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A young gentleman, a large room in New-Brighton, Staten Island, where there are none or but few boarders, near the first Tompkinsville landing; references exchanged. Address with terms, H., Post-office Box No. 874.

A YOUNG WIDOWED LADY WISHES room and board in a small private family not more than ten minutes' walk from Madison-square; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address D., Box No. 1,478 New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

"THE NUTRITIOUS CONDIMENT," FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Has been used by the leading breeders in England and Scotland for ten years, with great success. The largest contractors and owners of horses in the principal cities of Europe, feed with it as the BEST AND CHEAPEST CATTLE FOOD IN THE WORLD.

Apply to the SOLE CONSIGNEES in the United States, at the office of the
NORTH BRITISH CATTLE FOOD COMPANY,
EVERETT HOUSE, 4th-av., New-York.
RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED for every large city in the United States.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING.

C. B. SMITH & CO.,
Extensive manufacturers of every description of saddlery goods. A fine line of Riding-bridles, Lap-dusters, Carriage-robes, Fly-nets, &c., &c.
NO. 40 WARREN-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

JOHNSON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, within their stable, No. 112 East 13th-st., by order of Charles R. Coster, assignee in bankruptcy of Wm. B. Borrows, a brown four-year-old colt sired by *Mambrino Pilot*, dam a very fast Ryadick Hambletonian mare.

CHILDREN'S PONY ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Pony six years old, eleven hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be rode or drove by a child six years of age; also, patent turn-under phaeton; cannot upset; with harness; all in first-class order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LIVERY-STABLE STOCK TO CLOSE PARTNERSHIP.—The entire contents of the Park-avenue Livery-stable, consisting of barouches, phaetons, landaus, clarences, sleighs, horses, harness and robes, on TUESDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 451 4th-av.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY HORSE, JET black, ten years old; has been with present owner six years; is warranted safe and kind for the most timid lady or child to ride or drive; will stand by the steam-cars; will sell cheap to a private party. Apply at first stable west of 3d-av., in 28th-st.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF BLACK HORSES, sixteen hands high, six years old, extra stylish, full tails and manes; cost the present owner $2,000; must be sold; owner is going to Europe on 13th inst. Apply at stable No. 250 East 40th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

Anderson's Hotel,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
44TH-ST., BETWEEN LEXINGTON & 4TH AVS.,
NEAR GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK.
F. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

WORTH HOUSE,

No. 202 5th-av., looking on Madison-square; suites of apartments; private table and attendance only.

NO. 1 WEST 26TH-ST.—STRANGERS visiting New-York desiring the comforts and retirement of a home and attendance of a hotel in a first-class central location, can find the same at from $25 to $40 per week for gentleman and wife; transient, $3 per day; American plan; lodgings, $1.

STURTEVANT HOUSE — AMERICAN PLAN, $3 50 PER DAY; GREAT HOTEL CENTRE, Broadway, 28th and 29th sts.; elevators and all modern improvements.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR Gramercy Park—Extra large and cool rooms, handsomely furnished, second front and others, with or without board; house and table first class; prices further reduced.

I.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FLOOR, hot and cold water, all improvements, with first-class board for families or single gentlemen. No. 106 West 34th-st.

NO. 77 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, hot and cold water, without board, suitable for one or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, in private family; terms very low. No. 151 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place.

TWO LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, richly furnished, Axminster and Brussels carpets, with or without board; references required; very desirable. At No. 23 Clinton-place.

TO RENT—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN OF retired habits rooms in a genteel private house, beautifully located opposite a park. Inquire at No. 316 East 15th-st.

A VERY HANDSOME, WELL-FURNISHed suite of parlors to let, without board; also rooms on second and third floors; reference. Call at No. 14 Irving-place.

NO. 130 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished parlor floor to let to a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping. Also a few single rooms.

NO. 5 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, A parlor floor, handsomely furnished; also, a second-story, five rooms en suite, for families or single gentlemen; private table if desired; table d'hôte at 6½.

A PLEASANT BACK PARLOR TO let, unfurnished, without board, in a private family. Apply at No. 326 West 22d-st.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—FURNISHED suite of front rooms on second floor; also other rooms, with or without board.

NO. 13 EAST 30TH-ST.—A PARLOR floor, well furnished, to let, with or without private table. Also, two rooms on second floor.

NO. 7 LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—VERY desirable rooms, with excellent board, on moderate terms. Table boarders accommodated.

NO. 4 WEST 29TH-ST.—HANDSOME parlor and bedroom on third floor, front, with board.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN, NEWLY-FURnished apartments; modern conveniences. Apply at No. 35 West 10th-st.

FURNITURE.

THE ICE KING

REFRIGERATOR,

Patented Feb. 15, 1870. H. M. Diggins, Patentee. First-class premiums awarded for the Ice King at all the industrial exhibitions held throughout the West, South and South-west. Its advantages over others are numerous. It is a preserver, not a consumer, like others bearing the name of Refrigerator. 1st. With the Ice King I can freeze a pan of water into solid ice in a few hours. 2d. I can produce a temperature of fifteen degrees in Midsummer. 3d. It will preserve its contents for any length of time. 4th. One article will not partake of the taste or smell of the other. 5th. The Refrigerator is divided into two separate and distinct compartments. 6th. Combines the best water-cooler in the world. 7th. It can be made into all sizes for family use, hotels, restaurants, butchers, fish and game dealers, steam-boats, or any other place where a Refrigerator is required. 8th. I challenge the world to produce its equal. The celebrated Ice King Refrigerator is now on exhibition and in actual operation and for sale by the

THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
OF
NEW-YORK,
NO. 1,184 BROADWAY,
under the Sturtevant House.
CALL AND SEE IT.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

CARPETS AND MATTINGS.

SELLING OUT THE BALANCE OF SPRING STOCK.
FOR CASH.

50 pieces English Tapestry Brussels	$1 25
50 pieces Hartford Extra Superfine	1 25
25 pieces Hartford Three-ply	1 50
500 pieces White Matting	15
1,000 pieces Red Duck Matting	20
100 pieces Extra Fancy Matting	30

J. W. DIMICK,
Nos. 268 and 270 Canal-st.

A. HYNARD.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, &c.
BAGGAGE MOVED OR EXPRESSED TO ANY PART OF THE CITY OR COUNTRY.
OFFICES, 77 8TH-AV., 309 WEST 14TH-ST.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,

With water-cooler, is the best meat and ice preserver in the world. Send for book.
A. M. LESLEY, 224 WEST 23D-ST.
REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED.

FOR SALE—THIS WEEK, SOME LARGE Brussels carpets, nearly new; party breaking up housekeeping; No. 15 East 24th-st. Second-hand dealers need not apply.

COAL.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SCRANTON

COAL.

STOVE	$5 50	FURNACE	$5 00
GRATE & EGG	5 00	CHESTNUT	4 75

Per ton of 2,000 lbs., screened and delivered.
YARDS.—Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d-st.
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st-st.
OFFICES.—No. 54 1-2 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner 8th-av.
No. 77 8th-av., near 14th-st.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

This and every evening until further notice, Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' Domestic Sensational Drama,

ON THE JURY,

Produced with new music by Mr. Thos. Baker, new and beautiful scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Evans, elegant properties and appointments by Mr. F. Goodwin, machinery by Mr. H. Butler,
and with an
UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST,
Including Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Miss ELLA BURNS, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss FRANKIE McLELLAN, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss CARRIE MARTIN, Miss FLORA CLAYTON, Miss McCORMICK, Miss BLAISDELL, and others.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
ACT I.
BREAKING UP DAY.
ACT II.
ST. JAMES' PARK.
The truth at last; "I was on the Jury!"
ACT III.
BELOW BRIDGE AT NIGHT.
The Foreign Steamer. The Small Boat. The River Steamer at Full Speed. Edith's Peril. She is Lost; Robert to the Rescue! Saved!
THRILLING TABLEAU.
ACT IV.
WINDS UP THE STORY.

EXTRA ADVERTISEMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS.
Proprietor..........John Koch
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 20, at 8 O'CLOCK,
GRAND GALA CONCERT,
ANNUAL BENEFIT OF THEODORE THOMAS.
The following distinguished soloists will appear:
Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMAN, (Violin.)
Mr. L. SCHNEIDER, (Clarionet.)
(His first appearance in New-York.)
THE UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA
will be increased.
A MILITARY BAND, &c., &c.
ADMISSION TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
NOTICE.—Season tickets will not be admitted on this occasion.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE FAMOUS DIALECT COMEDIAN,
JOHNNY ALLEN,
IN HIS GREAT SPECIALTIES IN THE SENSATION DRAMA,
SCHNEIDER.
SUPPORTED BY LITTLE MAC AND MISS ALICE HARRISON.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2.

SAM SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE GREAT BAND OF THE WORLD.
Pronounced by Press and public superior to all.
Open every night. Matinées Thursday only.
Admission, 50c.; Reserved, 75c.; Gallery, 25c.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, MASS., OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, June 1, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. June 24, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron work as exhibited by the Drawings described in the Specifications and called for in the Schedules, consisting of the Ornamental iron-work to Roofs, the Chimney stalks and Ventilation shafts, Stairs from Basement to First floor; two Staircases from First to Second floor; two Staircases from Second to Attic floor; two Flights of steps on Attic floor; Stair from Attic floor to Roof; Door and Window frames, finishings, &c.; Ceiling of Banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of Fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District-Attorney of the District wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be endorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., June 11, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS

AND LABOR
FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DWELLING AND TOWER
for the
PENFIELD REEF LIGHT-HOUSE, N. Y.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 26th day of June, 1872, for the materials and labor for the construction of the dwelling and tower upon the completion of the pier for the Penfield Reef Light Station, Long Island Sound, N.Y., according to plans and the specifications to be seen at this office or furnished to bidders on application therefor by letter.

The proposals will not include the lantern, glass and railing, which will be furnished to the contractor for erecting.

Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, and a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. They will be addressed to the undersigned, indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for materials and labor for dwelling and tower of Penfield Reef Light Station."

The engineer reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers,
Engineer Third Light-house District.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

OF CANADA.
The Directors are prepared to receive Tenders for the last Division of their GLENCOE LOOP LINE, extending from the Welland Canal to Fort Erie, a distance of seventeen miles.

Plans, profiles and specifications may be seen at the office of George Lowe Reid, Esq., Chief Engineer, Hamilton, until the 24th inst. Tenders, marked "Tender for Glencoe Loop Line," addressed to the undersigned, will be received until 10 A. M., on Tuesday, June 25. JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.
CHIEF OFFICES, HAMILTON, June 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE, June 11, 1872.

Sealed proposals for furnishing this office and its branches with coal will be received at the office of the Assistant Postmaster until 12 o'clock, noon, the 20th day of June.

Full particulars as to quantity, &c., will be given on application. P. H. JONES, Postmaster and Custodian.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE for the Second District of the State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the list of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the act "to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the several acts amendatory thereto. That the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend personally or by deputy for the collection of the same at my office, No. 395 Canal-st., corner of Thompson-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 20th day of June, 1872, to the 1st day of July, both days inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The list above referred to includes the special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1872, and the taxes upon incomes for the year ending December 31, 1871.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the aforesaid list, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
M. H. TREADWELL, Collector.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—TO ALL parties interested, that the Commissioners appointed under chapter 580 of laws of 1872 will meet at the St. James Hotel, Broadway, corner 26th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, June 17, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of examining into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts and awards made by the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, with the following-named persons, to wit:

2104.—Thos. G. Hicks—Paving, with stone blocks, Avenue C, Houston to 18th-st.

John Bryan—Claim for contract awarded for paving, with Stow foundation pavement, the following streets, viz.:

White-st., Broadway to West Broadway; 15th-st., 4th-av. to East River; 26th, 27th and 28th sts., 6th-av. to Hudson River; 30th-st., 5th-av. to Hudson River; 4th-st., Madison-av. to Hudson River.

William Baird—Claim for contract awarded for paving 11th-st. with stone blocks, from 4th-av. to Avenue A.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND,
HOOPER C. VAN VORST,
D. R. JAQUES,
Commissioners.

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—Third District, of New-York—Comprising the Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the annual list of incomes for the year 1871, and of special taxes for the year ending May 1, 1873. The special taxes are due from rectifiers, and all dealers in, and manufacturers of tobacco and cigars, ales, wines and liquors. All of the above-named taxes have become due, and are payable at my office, No. 9, 7th-st., where I will attend personally, or by deputy, to receive the same, daily, Sundays excepted, from the date hereof until the 20th day of June, 1872, inclusive, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. All persons who shall fail to pay the assessments returned against them, according to the lists within the time specified in this notice, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. JOHN McHARG, Collector.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1872.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for stands in the Manhattan Market, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be leased for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation. Plans of the building and stands, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK OF
the engagement of
the brilliant young American artist,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES.
LAST NIGHTS OF FORTUNIO,
which must be withdrawn to permit the introduction of other novelties.
LAST NIGHTS of the funny medley, "OH! HAVE YOU HEARD THE NEWS?"
LAST NIGHTS OF THE ECCENTRIC DANCES, THE MIRTHFUL PUNS, AND THE SPLENDID CHORUSES OF FORTUNIO.

FRIDAY NIGHT, June 21, an entire change of bill, and BENEFIT OF MRS. JAMES A. OATES.
Matinées every Saturday.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. ADAMS.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH, Proprietor and Manager.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the Popular Tragedian,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
and last week but one of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Last Matinée but one, on SATURDAY at 1½ P. M.
Seats secured at the theatre; also at Ditson & Co's music-store, No 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

Owing to prior engagements,
POSITIVELY ONE WEEK ONLY.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
The colloquial actor and popular author,
MR. ALBERT W. AIKEN,
in his new Indian drama, in three acts, entitled the
RED MAZEPPA.
THE MADMAN.........Albert W. Aiken
supported by the entire Museum company.

TERRACE GARDEN.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Proprietor.............JOHN KOCH
AD NEUENDORFF'S
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL GARDEN CONCERTS
This and every evening at 8 o'clock.
Admission to Sunday Concerts, 25 cents.
Admission during the week, 50 cents.
Packages containing twelve tickets $1.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor.........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the Box-office of the Central Park Garden.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON.
GEORGIA MINSTRELS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer GEN. SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 6 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 5 P. M. Leaves Coney Island for New-York, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. Extra trip 4 P. M. and 7 P. M.

N. B.—The extra trips will commence on and after June 29.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK, and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM; also, Dudley's, Raritan Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & E. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

EXCURSION FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON AND NEVADA.—Parties wishing to join excursion, leaving about July 10, by rail road, will address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—JOHN H. PLATT, as assignee of the Stuyvesant Bank, bankrupt, vs. OLIVER H. P. ARCHER.—Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, made the 6th day of June, 1872, the undersigned was appointed to be receiver of all the property, estate and effects of the Stuyvesant Bank, and the proceeds thereof, which came into the possession of the defendant, Oliver H. P. Archer, under or by virtue of certain orders or judgments of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated respectively Oct. 13, 1871, Nov. 13, 1871, Nov. 15, 1871, Nov. 18, 1871, and Dec. 29, 1871; and that the delivery of all such property to the undersigned, as such receiver, is required by the said order of this Court.—Dated New-York City, June 7, 1872. JOHN H. PLATT, Receiver.
je10-1aw3wM*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS H. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of THOMAS H. SMITH, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1872, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—This is to give notice that on the 24th day of May, 1872, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, against the estate of William S. Saunders, of the city of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition. That the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, New-Jersey, at No. 661 Broad-st., before Staats S. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said District, on the 21st day of June, A. D. 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
je10-1aw2wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DIBOLD MILLEMANN and DAVID MILLEMANN, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said Court by Dibold Millemann and David Millemann, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of June, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., register in bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, May 3[illegible], 1872. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
je3-1aw3wM*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—EDWARD MITCHELL, plaintiff, against WILLIAM SHERMAN, Silas D. Tripp, Edwin H. Gibbs, and —— Gibbs, his wife, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, and Benjamin H. Chadbourn, and —— Chadbourn his wife, whose first name is unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 62 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 16, 1872. EDWARD MITCHELL, Plaintiff in person, No. 62 Wall-st.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed with the Clerk of said Court, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on the first day of June, A. D. 1872. EDWARD MITCHELL, Plaintiff in person, No. 62 Wall-st.
je3-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ISAAC N. HUDSON and ALBERT MENET, plaintiffs, against HENRY T. HEMBOLD, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 79 Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seven thousand five hundred and fifty-seven dollars, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated May 10, 1872.
O. F. & J. C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint herein was duly filed on the 8th day of June, 1872, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York. JOHN C. SHAW, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
je10-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE TREDEGAR COMPANY, plaintiff, against THE ST. LOUIS, LAWRENCE AND DENVER RAILROAD COMPANY, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 23, 1872. W. C. WHITNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 20 Nassau-st.

The complaint, as amended, in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, this 8th day of June, 1872.
W. C. WHITNEY, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je10-1aw-6w-M*

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 51,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

Descriptions of Pleasure Trips from the City Yesterday.

West Point and Newburg—Fort Lee—Up the Sound—Coney Island Bathing Scenes—Staten Island and Other Resorts.

The Sunday excursion season has now fairly begun, and as yesterday proved to be a very bright and pleasant day, all the steamers plying between this City and the various suburban resorts were well patronized by tired residents seeking rest and recreation on the rivers and open waters of the harbor. The scenes on board these steamers were very pleasant and interesting, as the voyageurs were pleased with their trip and enjoyed the fresh and healthful air as only denizens of the City can. We present today descriptions of the principal excursions that took place yesterday, in order that those who have never embraced the opportunity thus afforded, may know where to go and how to enjoy themselves.

TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURG.

Notwithstanding there was a certain vague uncertainty in yesterday morning's early weather, cirrus clouds floating through the upper region, our most reliable friends Synopsis and Probabilities were of such a reassuring character as to the weather as to no doubt perfectly satisfy the excursionists that there was every chance of there being a fair day. So must have thought fully five hundred persons who crossed the gang-plank of the good steamboat *Sleepy Hollow* at Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, at sharp 8 o'clock, to take a pleasant sail up the Hudson as far as Newburg, and to return. Though New-York was quiet, the river at this early hour was quite animated. Alongside of the steamer was lying a big black tug, bound for some fishing point, and its decks were thronged by men and boys, all intent on reeling off deep-sea lines, adjusting sinkers, straightening out hooks, all preparatory for unlucky porgies. Here and there streaked along smaller steam-craft, with flags flying, and execrable brass bands playing, while further on might be seen a huge barge or so, slowly getting dragged along by some asthmatic tug, crowded with pleasure seekers. The original 500 at the start were augmented by quite as many more as the boat landed on the North River side at Christopher-street, and by the time she took in her last complement at Thirty-fourth-street, there must have been fully 1,600 people on board. As the *Sleepy Hollow* is quite large and commodious, there was not the least approach at overcrowding. The analysis of the excursionists showed them to be of a most excellent class. There were honest Germans, taking their airings with a certain moderation and gravity, some few Frenchmen, who were pleasantly vivacious, and a goodly proportion of the native element. Little children and babies abounded, and most all the good mothers bore capacious baskets, bulging out with the edibles to be partaken of *al fresco*, at some favorite spot, under the shade of the trees, somewhere up the river. Capt. SHERMAN and his officers seemed to exert themselves in every way to make all parties comfortable, and anything like the rowdy element—the curse of such expeditions—would, no doubt, had it existed, been instantly squelched. Steam-boats, like hotels, have reputations to lose, and once this unfortunate element of blackguardism is introduced, away goes the character of the boat, and very properly its business. The weather proved more than delightful, the rays of the sun being tempered by the slight haze. Soon the Palisades were reached, and at a lusty round pace the *Sleepy Hollow* cleft through the waters. Blue waters, though poetic would not be true, because the heavy rains at the close of the week had rendered the noble river quite turbid, still it shone and flickered in the sun. Pleasant country seats, on either bank, were rapidly passed. At Yonkers, many people left, a new contingent taking their places. At Iowa Island another landing was made, and West Point was reached at a little after 12, and Newburg at 1¼. Here the boat remained an hour, giving ample opportunity for dinner, when at about 2½ the *Sleepy Hollow* made her downward trip, landing at Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock, having a half hour before stopped at Thirty-fourth-street. Again the excursionist has to speak in words of commendation of the excellent character of the people who took this method of enjoying their holiday on Sunday last on the *Sleepy Hollow*, at the same time not forgetting the care taken by the officers of the boat to protect in every way the innocent pleasures of their passengers.

TO FORT LEE AND BACK.

The trip to Fort Lee and back forms one of the most pleasant excursions that can be imagined. So seemed to think the crowds that, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, went to Pier No. 42½ North River, near the foot of Spring-street, and, at the gate, met a man who, in exchange for thirty cents, gave each person two blue tickets, which allowed him to go to Fort Lee by the steamboat *Pleasant Valley*, and permitted him to remain there all day with the option of returning to the City by either of the boats up to 6½ o'clock in the evening. The *Pleasant Valley* is capable of accommodating one thousand passengers with ease, and half as many more with crowding, and, as at the above-mentioned hour yesterday she was not half filled, consequently there was plenty of room to walk about. Among those on board there were several clerks with families, a sprinkling of working men with their wives and children, and others. Very few rowdies were seen, probably owing to the presence of a police officer in full uniform during the whole trip. In less than an hour the boat was at Fort Lee, touching on the way at Thirty-fourth-street, where more passengers were embarked, Shady Side and Pleasant Valley. When opposite Shady Side the sound of music from the hotel betokened a pleasant time to those who landed, although the appearance of Pleasant Valley gave assurance that those who loved cool and shady walks amid groves and parks, would find a much more agreeable place there. Along the road the steam-boat passed a tug and a barge, on which was an excursion party who were footing it in a lively manner to the music of a quadrille band. The trip was a delightful one, the air being cool and the scenery charming, as all are aware who has taken a trip up the Hudson. In addition to the other advantages of the trip, the hungry and thirsty can be accommodated on board with good refreshments at City prices.

On arriving at Fort Lee, the passengers, after refreshing themselves at the various places set apart for that purpose, began to wander amid the rocks and trees, each little party seeking out some cool and shady spots, where, by aid of the basket they had thoughtfully provided, they prepared their picnic lunch. The opportunities for this enjoyment were numerous; but many others preferred to spread their cloth on the lager-beer saloon tables, and add a glass of beer to the viands. The writer, by a circuitous path, succeeded in getting to the top of the "Flat Rock," from which elevated position he could watch the arrival of the boats, which looked almost as small as toys. Flat Rock is nearly opposite the landing place. A further stroll took him to the top of Mountain Rock, to the right of the landing. While on Flat Rock he saw the *William Fletcher*, gaily decorated, pass up and down the river, having on board the Grenadier Guards Band, which were being shown the beauties of the Hudson. Many other romantic spots make the place attractive, as was evidenced on the arrival of the *Fort Lee* at 3 o'clock and the return of the *Pleasant Valley* at 4 o'clock, a very large party reaching Fort Lee by both those vessels. The *Fort Lee* returning to New-York at 4½ o'clock, the writer, observing that a large number of persons were going homeward, joined them and steamed to the City in their company. The *Fort Lee* is not so large a boat as the *Pleasant Valley*, nor so fast, but will accommodate 500 persons. An officer was also stationed on this boat, and kept perfect order. The *Pleasant Valley*, being a larger boat, brought back the majority of the excursionists when it left Fort Lee at 6 o'clock in the evening.

TO GLEN COVE.

But few of our Sunday excursions are as agreeable as that up the East River, and through Long Island Sound to Glen Cove and Roslyn. The distance traveled is about twenty miles, and the route taken affords a succession of lovely landscapes and charming bits of water scenery. The trip was much enjoyed yesterday by over 400 excursionists, who left the dusty City at 9 A. M. on the second trip this season of the fleet steamer *T. V. Arrowsmith*. There were the usual amusing incidents to be seen at the steam-boat wharf—panting and belated individuals who jumped aboard the boat as she was leaving at the imminent peril of a ducking; people behind time, who made frantic appeals for the steam-boat to come back for them, which it did not do, to their chagrin and that of friends on board from whom they were separated, and the people who, having left home to go on some other excursion, found themselves in the wrong boat when there was no help for it. The cloudy sky in the morning filled many with apprehensions of bad weather, but the weather-wise stoutly maintained that it would not rain, and all doubts upon this score were soon dispelled. Everybody, therefore, gave themselves up to the enjoyment which the spectacle afforded. Rakish schooners, blunt and awkward-looking sloops, sharp-cut and trim-built yachts, with their white sails lazily flapping in the light breeze, were passed and left far behind in the wake of the swiftly gliding steamer. Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands, covered with green verdure and luxuriant foliage, and crowned with the fine buildings used as hospitals and correctional institutions; Astoria, Hell Gate, with its forbidding rocks, more islands, picturesque in their sterility or beautiful in their wealth of vegetation, pretty little coves and inlets, charming villas half hidden by trees, made up the panorama, until College Point, the first landing, was passed. At Whitestone the steam-boat stopped to discharge a large portion of its living freight. This point is much frequented by clam-bake and chowder parties and is a rendezvous of the Harlem Yacht Club. "Seawanhaka Pavilion" is the Indian jawbreaking name of a hotel on the shore at this point, and judging from the crowds around it yesterday, a brisk business must have been done. The scenery does not lose in interest after leaving Whitestone. The Sound opens up to you in all its beauty, the fortifications of Throg's Neck, Willet's Point, &c., appear, and Great Neck and Sand's Point—two of the prettiest places on the route—break upon the view. Opposite City Island, the landing before Sand's Point, is High Island, the property of the Multum in Parvo Club, an association of actors and others, who have built a Club-house there and greatly beautified the grounds. Hither the Thespians and their friends betake themselves for a *dolce far niente* in the Summer. From Glen Cove, past Glenwood to Roslyn, the scenery is nearly unequaled. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, who resides in this region, has, in conversation, enthusiastically termed the hilly and diversified country the "Switzerland of America." Good hotels are to be found at Roslyn, Glen Cove, Glenwood, Sand's Point and City Island. The return home of the *Arrowsmith* was fully as enjoyable as was the outward trip. The water of the Sound was as smooth and polished as the surface of a looking-glass, until disturbed by the steam-boat, which in clearing it threw up a fountain of spray in front and left huge swells to toss the light craft behind. The floating clouds had lost their threatening aspect, and only tempered the warm rays of the sun. The majority of the excursionists brought home bunches of flowers and green sprigs in their hands, as trophies of the day's sport. A very respectable class of people are invariably to be found on these excursions, and drunkenness and disorderly conduct are exceptional. The boat leaves Peck-slip at 9 A. M. and reaches the City at 6½ P. M., landing at all the places named, giving ample time to those who stop at intermediate landings to enjoy a clam-bake.

CONEY ISLAND.

With the advent of the Summer season Coney Island asserts its old claims to the patronage of the New-York Sunday excursionists. More convenient, perhaps, than many of our much-frequented Sunday resorts, it affords all the attractions and advantages of a land and water trip, delightful scenery, excellent Summer breezes, bathing and the thousand and one et ceteras which go to make a pleasant and agreeable retreat where our overworked citizens may spend the Summer day with pleasure and profit. Yesterday the steam-boat *General Sedgwick* performed the first Sunday trip of the season, and though there was a noticeable absence of the rougher element of New-York society, which unfortunately of recent years has rendered a Sunday excursion to Coney Island a positive displeasure, and in many instances a source of danger, the number of visitors was by no means insignificant, and partook of the character of the sober and respectable class of people, who in the main constitute the real wealth and power of the Empire City. A remarkable feature in the sights presented by a visit to Coney Island, is the singularly improper prominence of the roulette and card gamblers who desecrate the Sabbath, and, by the baneful influences which they undoubtedly exercise, tend to change a place of quiet and retirement into the mart of the thieves and roughs. The continuous presence of these gentry, with their army of confederates, the ropers-in and pick-pockets, is an evidence of the success of their nefarious trade, but yesterday it was satisfactory to observe that their machinations seemed to have been completely understood, and, with the exception of their hangers-on, their tables were entirely shunned and abandoned. The extension of the Police restrictions to this district would result in a great amount of good to the community and deprive Coney Island of many of the objectionable features under which it now labors. Independently of this drawback the thousands of visitors enjoyed themselves yesterday to their utmost satisfaction. The atmosphere possibly was not as warm as might be desired for bathing, still the bathing-booths were in great requisition, and hundreds sought health, pleasure and recreation in the surf. During the entire day by boat and car visitors swarmed to and retired from the island, every one feeling the invigorating influence of exercise and the health-giving power of the sea air. It must be admitted that up to the present the hotels and restaurants have made very little provision for the reception of their guests; yet it appeared that such considerations were of minor importance to those which induced the trip, and all were good-humored and happy. The last boat left at 7 in the evening; and it is satisfactory to record that during the entire day not a single case of disorderly conduct was reported to mar the pleasure which usually accrues from a trip to Coney Island.

TO STATEN ISLAND.

Notwithstanding the explosion on the *Westfield* last Summer, overcrowded New-York still sends thousands of its population to Staten Island every Sunday. Yesterday proved no exception to the rule; on the contrary, the slightly overcast sky and the cool breeze rather enhanced the temptation to go somewhere out-of-doors, and every boat that left the dock was laden with animated groups, who sought pleasure in the refreshing air and rest from the anxieties and cares of the past week in strolling about the green, or climbing the verdant hills, and reposing in the delicious shade that crowns their summits. At Quarantine, Stapleton and Vanderbilt's Landing the boats discharged their living freight every hour, and returning to the City, brought back with them a few loiterers who cared more for the sail than to go ashore and stroll about. Toward evening the increasing throngs filled every available space on the boats, and as the gates closed and the boat moved from the dock, belated groups waved their handkerchiefs, hats and hands to departing friends, whom their tardiness had prevented them from joining, and signified by signs that they would follow on the next boat. One anxious Teuton shook his fist menacingly at the gate-keeper, and made a desperate effort to leap across the barrier, but was restrained, and it is presumable that he smoked his pipe in peace upon the Battery, for, when the boat returned, he placidly walked on board, and no doubt joined his friends in drinking lager. When the boat reached Staten Island, two timid maidens, who seemed entirely lost, approached the police officer and asked if the boat went to Governor's Island, as they wanted to find a "gentleman printer" who was employed in an office there; they were kindly returned to New-York, and pursued their search for the "gentleman printer." Going down the *Westfield* was passed, and instantly the fearful disaster of last year became the topic of discussion, many vowing never to go aboard of her. One enthusiastic youth was detailing the appearance of the Grenadier Guard, describing them all as minus an arm or a leg, and some with no arms at all, yet all have to play a bass-drum as big as Boston Harbor, or be condemned to remain in America forever. Not a hard fate for the Grenadiers, perhaps, but mayhap for the girls they've left behind them. Going ashore at Vanderbilt's Landing, we meet the train just in from Tottenville, and anxious parties make a grand rush for the ferry as the boat is just moving out, but their consternation subsides as they see the *Josephine* move up, and many congratulate themselves on not taking the other boat, as the *Josephine* will get to the City first. When the gates are unbarred the rush is precipitous, every one endeavoring to secure a seat on the outside, but there were some who sought the quiet nooks inside, which seem made, indeed, for happy lovers, for here and there couples were seen, the fair one's head reclining upon the shoulder of her companion, who is for the nonce only too happy to support the drowsy burden. Babies slumber heavily upon the arms of tired yet tender mothers; older children romp about in full enjoyment of the hour; watchful fathers smoke the narcotic weed in blissful carelessness of time or place, until the rude shock of the boat as it touches the slip arouses them, and quickly gathering their little ones together, they gently shield them through the jostling crowd, and wending their way homeward, thank God for fresh, free air of the waters and the gladsome shade on the hills.

TO ROCKAWAY.

The steamer *Nellie White* started yesterday, at 8½ o'clock in the morning, with her first batch of good citizens seeking fresh air and pleasure combined at Rockaway. Having to call at two other piers, the trip took two hours exactly, but this was no drawback on the enjoyment of those on board. The sea was so calm even near the bar that no one felt in the least qualmish. The sky was deeply blue, with boldly-shaped cumulus clouds that looked like mountains of gold. The excursionists gazed with interest on the beautiful panorama of the shores of Staten Island and of Long Island, which are now in their full leafy splendor. Near the bar are long spits of sand which were crowded with sea-birds of varied kinds, that took to flight at the approach of the steamer, and settled on the water, rocking on the waves, and uttering shrill cries. The first appearance of Rockaway was scarcely inviting, since it presented nothing to the eye save low hillocks of dazzlingly white sand, the crests of which were crowned with dwarf cedars, about whose roots struggled thin tufts of grass. As the *Nellie White* progressed, the lagoon-like island broadened considerably, and the trees became more numerous and of finer dimensions. Bushes resembling the vaccinia now appeared, and blackberry vines, covered with white blossoms peeped out from sheltered dells. There are three landing-places corresponding with the principal houses of entertainment, where many persons pass the Summer, as the bathing on the other, or Ocean side of the Island, is, perhaps, as fine as any on the continent. As soon as the passengers were landed they struggled through the deep sand, which makes a very unpleasant path, and rushed to the beach. But not to bathe. They had exerted themselves enough in coming, and now rewarded themselves with hearty dinners at the hotels, afterward enjoying a *flaner* along the beach, picking up sea shells and watching the great pulsing waves of the Atlantic towering in, halt momentarily, and then come curving over in magnificent ruin. Some were too lazy even for this, and reclined comfortably at length, resting their heads upon the lap of—well, say mother earth, and listening to the monotoned song of the ocean. At 5 o'clock the steamer started for home, crowded to excess. The scenes in the evening are often curious. Last Sunday a lady increased the population of New-York by a charming little girl, who is to be christened ROCKAWAY; and yesterday a gentleman was obliging enough to treat the company to an exhibition of delirium tremens. After some time his friends succeeded in tying him hand and foot to a chair, and landed him triumphantly in Brooklyn, carrying him home in that guise. Despite these little incidents, the company that goes to Rockaway on Sundays is of an orderly and respectable class.

TO RED BANK.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, according to agreement, about 300 persons were on board of the steam-boat *Sea Bird* at Pier No. 35 North River. The hawsers were cast off and away we started down the Bay to Sandy Hook and Red-bank. And such a day as it was! Earth, air, and sea, and sky, seemed intent on merry-making. The company, too, was in harmony with the weather. Those who had knitted brows on Saturday night smoothed them out yesterday, and petulance was changed into politeness—indeed, it seemed as if there was one grand conspiracy for the manufacture of happiness. The dull forts of Governor's Island, and the heights of Brooklyn are on the left, and on our right is Staten Island. The numerous home steads and villas dotting the landscape looked more beautiful than ever, while the distant chimes of the many churches were borne pleasantly across the water to our ears, and reminded those of us who had forgotten, perhaps, that it was the Sabbath. At Quarantine there was a small squadron of vessels of every size and description. An old sailor on board seem to know them all, and where they came from. "She's in from the Horn" says he, pointing to a vessel just dropping anchor, "while that weather-beaten one yonder," said he, "is from Madras." It amused us all for a moment to hear the old tar talk so familiarly of the vessels. On nearing Sandy Hook those who were going to disembark for fishing got their tackle all ready. These landed, off sped the vessel, but not so fast as before, for the tide was low and every now and again the steam-boat grounded. The ladies were alarmed at first, but in the course of a few minutes they became accustomed to the shocks, and, in fact, seemed to like them.

The Highlands without the lights was our next haven, when our numbers were materially decreased. The sole object of the majority was to climb the "heights" and enjoy the view. After passing Fairhaven and two or three other resorts we reached Red Bank. There was a large concourse of people on the pier, who seemed as pleased to see the good craft as if she had been on a three months' voyage instead of a few hours. As she approached the pier, the dock-master hailed, "Whence are you?" to which the pilot of the *Sea Bird* replied: "The *Sea Bird*, three weeks from New-York." This mock challenge produced peals of laughter. Once landed we started off—to Newgate Castle. The Newgate of Red Bank is "for the accommodation of both man and horse." A good dinner, followed by a cigar and a short walk when the bell warned us that the two hours allowed were almost up. "All aboard" was soon tooted, and the boat started for New-York. Two hours after starting the boat was again steaming by Quarantine, where she passed through a school of porpoises who jumped and frollicked. At 6 o'clock the boat reached home again.

A MODEL POLICEMAN.

Terrible Outrage by a Patrolman of the Fourteenth Precinct—Battering a Man's Face Beyond Recognition.

Patrolman PATRICK KEENAN, No. 795, of the Fourteenth Precinct, who is a tall and powerful man, was seen at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning to rush wildly into the coffee and cake saloon kept by "Harry & Johnny," under the Assembly Rooms, on Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-street. On entering the saloon he seized hold of a man who was standing near the counter, and without any word of explanation, began beating him over the head and face with his heavy night-service club. In a few seconds the man's features were beyond recognition and seemed nothing more than a mass of raw flesh. The man who was thus assaulted was JOHN B. CHRISTIE known as "Bourbon Johnny," a Broadway gambler and "sport." He did not offer any resistance, but merely said "for God's sake, stop, don't kill me." When patrolman No. 795 had grown tired of beating CHRISTIE he flung him out on the sidewalk. A citizen who had witnessed this action of the officer entered the saloon and asked the proprietor what was the reason of the man being so terribly clubbed. "Oh," said the proprietor, "he came in here and ran up a bill of $1 70, and had no money to pay. I sent out for the officer to make him." "But why wasn't he arrested?" said the citizen; if he was liable to be clubbed, surely he ought to have been arrested." "Well," replied the saloon-keeper, with a dry smile on his face, "there was an old grudge between the two, and I rather guess the 'cop' took it out of Johnny." This ingenuous declaration on the part of the saloon-keeper, was all the explanation that could be gained. By that time CHRISTIE had so far recovered as to be able to get up from the sidewalk. He had lost from his shirt front a diamond stud worth $150. CHRISTIE, bleeding as he was, proceeded to the Mulberry-street Station and reported the case. Charges will promptly be made against the patrolman for brutal conduct.

DEMOCRATIC INSTRUCTIONS.

A General Statement of the Results of the State Conventions Thus Far Held.

The Detroit *Free Press*, of Saturday, publishes a long statement of the action taken by the several Democratic State Conventions thus far held, more especially with regard to the notice taken of the Cincinnati Convention and the instructions given to the delegates elected to the Baltimore Convention. Its conclusions we quote as follows.

The following is a summary of the way in which the delegates elected from these States are instructed:

	Uninstructed.	Passive.	Greeley.	Straight.
Tennessee	..	24	..	..
New-York	70	..	..	..
West Virginia	10	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	58	..	..	..
Louisiana	16	..	..	..
Iowa	22	..	..	..
Delaware	..	..	..	6
Kansas	..	10	..	..
Indiana	..	..	30	..
Vermont	10	..	..	..
South Carolina	..	14	..	..
Missouri	..	30	..	..
Wisconsin	..	..	20	..
Florida	..	..	4	..
Total	186	78	54	6

Leaving out Florida, in which State no Convention was held, (the delegates being appointed by the State Committee, and, it is said, instructed to support GREELEY,) 320 delegates have been elected by State Conventions, a majority of whom are uninstructed. Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, New-Jersey, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia, with 316 delegates, have yet to hold their Conventions, and a number of States such as Connecticut, New-Hampshire and Massachusetts, entitled to eighty-eight delegates, have not yet named any day for holding a State Convention. Possibly in most of the latter cases the delegates will be elected direct from the Congressional Conventions, and those at large be appointed by the State Central Committees. This shows that half of the delegates to the Baltimore Convention are not yet elected. In the face of this is it not absurd to talk of a majority, or two-thirds, being already for GREELEY? But we would inquire why, if the Democratic Party is so strongly in favor of GREELEY as alleged by the Greeleyites, and why, if, as is claimed, most of the States are for him, have not the conventions positively instructed the delegates what to do? Why have these States, with only two or three exceptions, while declaring in favor of the Cincinnati platform, not mentioned GREELEY'S name? Why, when indorsing the platform to which they knew their Democratic constituents would not object, have they not unequivocally indorsed the nominees? Why, if they have said anything about it, have they beat around the bush, and not said exactly what they mean? It has not been customary heretofore for State Conventions of either party to fear to instruct their delegates to a National Convention. GRANT was nominated at Philadelphia by the votes of instructed delegates, there being scarcely a State in the Union which did not instruct the men sent to represent it to vote for his renomination. If there were only Democratic aspirants for the nomination at Baltimore, State Conventions would not have hesitated, if they were disposed to have given their delegates explicit instructions. But the action of the Conventions this year can readily be accounted for. They dare not declare unequivocally for GREELEY, because they know that the Democratic masses will oppose him.

Personals.

Gen. Jas. H. Leddie, of Chicago; Congressman Chas. Hays, of Alabama; Senator Carl Schurz, of Missouri, and Hon. M. P. Bemus, of Mayville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Grand Hotel. Gen. N. T. Sprague, of Vermont, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. S. A. Duncan and Gen. J. B. Kinsman, of Washington; Hon. T. A. Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Lieut. Cowder, H. C. White, of the United States Navy, and E. C. Boudnot, of the Cherokee Nation, are at the Astor House; Gen. W. H. H. Terrell, and Hon. J. J. Christie, of Washington, are at the Gilsey House. Gen. Lafevre, of the United States Army, is at the St. Germain Hotel; Hon. W. N. Strong, of Albany, and Dr. Bartholf, of the United States Army, are at the Hoffman House.

Meteorological.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARKER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	67	73	77	75
Stand of bar. in inch	29.89	29.95	....	29.95

Hygrometer at noon, 67.

LABOR MATTERS.

Condition of the Strikers Discussed Yesterday.

The Communists at Work Inciting Trouble—Tendency of Many Men to Return to the Old System—Meetings.

Yesterday the prevailing subject of conversation among the crowds which thronged the street-cars, ferry-boats, beer-gardens and popular places of resort, was the action of the strikers on Saturday, which led to the interference of the Police. As the great masses of the workmen, including those who favor the eight-hour movement and those who are contented with the old system, were then at liberty, the prevailing topic was extensively canvassed, and the probabilities of success or defeat were argued with that interest which necessarily follows the discussion of a theme which affects so large a proportion of the population of our City, both socially and pecuniarly. There were men with lowering brows and stern faces, who mingled with others as yet undecided, and urged them to quit work and join the bands of the strikers. There were Communists who plied those with whom they came in contact with arguments in favor of the eight-hour movement, disseminated their ideas advocating an equal division of the wealth of the country, and attempted to spread dissatisfaction by pointing out those of position and opulence passing by, and comparing their condition with that of the working men, who enjoy none of their advantages nor pleasure. Then there were men who suffered in the conflict with the Police, and the memory of defeat still rankling in their bosoms, spoke more defiantly and boldly than the others, counseling open fight and resistance. There were those who listened to the different suggestions with contempt and replied to them spiritedly, averring that in most of the trades the workmen are well paid, and have ample time for recreation and mental culture. There were others who drank in the words of the malcontents with eagerness and promised co-operation. Others would give no answer, probably determining to go with the majority and fight with the side most likely to succeed.

The strikers worked zealously all day, and improved the opportunity to get at those who have been inaccessible during the week, while working in shops guarded by Police. There was a very general feeling, however, among those who are not prominent in the strike affairs deprecating force and demonstrations likely to call for the interference of the Police. The great portion of the men who seem most ready to use violence in asserting their demands are found among those who have been on strike for weeks, and growing needy, are becoming desperate. While some trades have succeeded in the eight-hour movement, others have partially failed; yet others step in to fill up the vacancy, and keep the strike moving.

The International Union, too, is continually busied in urging trades, not in New-York, but in other cities in different parts of the country, to strike. The Internationalists furnish the men who are needy with a certain sum of money each week while they are on strike, and in return tax them for the support of other organizations, when they succeed in obtaining their demands. The piano-makers have nearly all returned to work, either upon the ten-hour system, or with a slight advance in wages. ALBERT WEBER resumed work at his factory today, a sufficient number of his workmen having signified their desire to return at old wages and time. HAZLETON BROTHERS work their factory upon the old system.

At F. G. SMITH & CO.'S factory nearly all hands work as before.

BEHNING & KLIX have secured a partial supply of their former laborers at old rates, and also DUANE & WING.

W. A. CONANT and J. P. HALE have all their workmen back again at the former rates.

VENTON & SONS and DECKER & BARNES have nearly all their former employes.

Decker Brothers, Bacon & Karr, the United Piano-makers, Bloomfield & Otis, Lindemann & Son, Krawich, Bach & Co., Narvesen & Son, and F. C. Light & Co., have a partial supply of their old workmen back again, while George Steck, J. Christie, Hugh Hardeman, and J. & C. Fisher have all of them again in their factories.

Fully two-thirds of the workmen of the various factories have returned at the old rate of wages, and only at STEINWAY'S is an advance of ten per cent. given.

The workmen of JOSEPH ZEIGLE & CO., cabinet-makers, resume work this morning, the rule of the factory being that of working ten hours remaining the same, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M. The men, however, are at liberty to work eight or ten hours. If they work ten hours their pay will be increased one-fifth; if eight hours, they will receive the same wages as formerly. An increase of twenty per cent. is given to those who work by the piece.

The men employed in building HERRING'S, TERWILLIGER'S and VALENTINE'S safes go on strike this morning.

The workmen of AUTENNETH'S sewing-machine case factory, on Long Island, who struck for eight hours recently, have decided to go to work today at old hours and prices.

The newly-formed German Typographical Union met at Coburger Hall, in Stanton-street, yesterday. The Committee of Nine appointed to present the new scale of prices to the employers, reported that the proprietors of the German newspapers had offered a compromise to pay ten per cent. increase instead of twenty per cent. as demanded. A resolution was passed to accept the compromise. Of the other printing establishments only two refused to accede, and the men employed by these will be on strike today. A committee for the management of the strike was composed of Messrs. BECKER, TIEMAN, KNAUER, KAUFMAN, WINKLEP and ZIESCHE. One-tenth of the wages of the men will be contributed toward a fund in support of the strike. The new Union numbers 170 members.

The German butchers met at the Casino, in Houston-street, yesterday, and passed resolutions declaring that in the future the butchers employed in the provision-houses shall work only ten hours a day, instead of twelve, thirteen and even fifteen hours as hitherto. The wages were fixed at $3 per day for first-class hands, and $14 per week for the second-class, making an increase of twenty per cent.

The Union League, Mr. HENRY SCHLUETER presiding, met at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms yesterday morning, and passed a resolution to tax those employed on the new system ten per cent. of their wages in aid of the movement. Great indignation prevails among the members at certain acts of the Police tending to throw obstacles in the way of the League, and it is proposed to take legal action in reference to the matter.

The German tailors employed in the wholesale clothing business, Mr. JACOB UTZ presiding, met at the Harmonie Rooms, yesterday. Action was taken to form a union to effect certain reforms. The abolition of the system of doing all the work in the homes of the workmen, with the assistance of their wives and daughters, was encouraged.

The German sugar refiners, who met at the Wallahalla Hall in Orchard-street Saturday, made arrangements for a strike yesterday. They demanded an increase of pay from $1 60 to $2 50 per day.

At a mass-meeting of bakers, at the Harmonie Rooms yesterday, further action was taken to enforce the rule adopted by them, reducing the time of work to twelve hours, and increasing the wages twenty per cent.

The Jersey City Strikers.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Justice SEYMOUR held an examination of the prisoners secured on Saturday evening at the riot in Dudley-street, Jersey City, in which Officer EATON, of the First Precinct Police, was nearly killed, and a number of policemen severely injured. A large crowd of strikers and others congregated in the Court-room, and blocked up the streets near the First Precinct Station, in which the Court-room is situated. It was with extreme difficulty that the force of police could keep open the entrance to the building, and the crowd increased in numbers until the examination closed.

The prisoners, THOMAS CONNOLLY, MARTIN JOHNSON and MATTHEW POWERS, were taken upstairs from the cells between a double row of police, who were prepared for any attempt on the part of the strikers to rescue them. Being placed at the bar their examination began. The testimony against them was given by Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS, Capt. MCHORNEY, and the officers who were principally concerned in the beginning of the affray.

Chief of Police MCWILLIAMS said he received a note from Mr. ELMENHORST, Superintendent of MATTHEISSEN & WEICHERS' sugar refinery, that men employed there, 350 in number, had struck for higher wages; that they were congregating around the sugar-house, and that trouble was apprehended. The note was received at about 6½ in the afternoon, and he immediately summoned twenty policemen and went with them to the scene of the anticipated trouble. Upon arriving there he ordered the men to disperse the crowds that had collected on the street corner, and in front of drinking-saloons. Two officers, GARVEY and BARRY, passed up the north side of Dudley-street, and ordered a party of men, a dozen or more in number, to move away from the sidewalk in front of a drinking-saloon, kept by one SEILHAUS. The men did not move readily, and directly he heard the officer's "call-whistle," and ran with other officers to the spot. The two officers where inside the place, and were struggling with the crowd. As the reinforcement entered, they were also attacked, and one officer, EATON, was struck by POWERS, who held a club in his hand, and was three times knocked down. The Chief of Police, after detailing the circumstances connected with the arrest of the prisoners, called on Officer BARRY to tell his story.

Officer BARRY testified that he, with Officer GARVEY, ordered the men, seven or eight in number, to leave the place, and they refused, one of them saying, "No —— policeman could make them leave." He then, with Officer GARVEY, attempted to arrest the leader, and the entire party retreated into the saloon. He whistled for assistance and entered with GARVEY. The men attacked them, and they fought them off until assistance arrived. In the meantime, a larger crowd gathered, and the fight became general, a dozen policemen or more being engaged. After telling what he saw of the fight and the attacks upon other officers, the witness said Officer EATON was struck by POWERS immediately upon entering the saloon. POWERS held a short club used by coopers, about one foot in length and three inches in thickness. He struck EATON first on the left side of his face. EATON fell, but immediately rose and fired his revolver. POWERS again struck him on the forehead, and EATON fell again. He once more rose to his feet, and was again knocked down by POWERS. The blood gushed from EATON'S ears, nose and mouth. POWERS was secured, and EATON, who was insensible, was placed in a wagon and carried to his home.

Officers STERLING and GARVEY, who were also severely hurt in the fight, and Capt. MCHORNEY gave corroborative testimony, and the examination ended by the commitment of CONNOLLY and JOHNSON to the County Jail for ninety days each. POWERS was held to await the result of EATON'S injuries.

The wounded officer was in possession of his senses all day yesterday, but was unable to move or speak. His physicians declare themselves unable at present to determine the extent of his injuries, but they consider his recovery doubtful.

The strikers held a meeting at 10 o'clock, at Cooper Hall, to determine upon the course to be pursued. They had pledged themselves not to recommence work until their present wages, $1 60 per day, should be increased to $2 50, but some of their number had expressed their willingness to accept the proffer of $2, for which sum they had originally resolved to strike. At the meeting a communication was received from several bodies of strikers at the refineries in New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg urging them to hold out for $2 50, and it was resolved that this should be done. The fact was mentioned in the meeting as an additional reason that Messrs. MATTHEISSEN & WEICHERS, their employers, make a profit of $100,000 per annum each, after paying their Superintendent $20,000 a year, and other high salaries to agents and boss workmen. The meeting finally adjourned, and the men were requested to meet other strikers from sugar refineries in Orchard-street, New-York, at 3 o'clock, the result of which conference appears in an item above.

The men are of opinion, in view of the fact that the quantity of refined sugar in the United States is at present unusually small, that the refiners will be compelled to come to terms speedily.

One hundred policemen, selected from the various precincts in Jersey City, were ordered to rendezvous at the First Precinct at 5 o'clock this morning, under command of Chief MCWILLIAMS and Capt. MCHONNEY. They are to protect the sugar-house, if necessary, against the strikers. No difficulty took place last night, or was anticipated, but it was believed that the strikers would attempt to prevent any of the men who desired to do so from going to work this morning.

Strike of Engineers Threatened in Berlin—A Lockout the Result.

BERLIN, June 16.—Serious trouble from the labor movement is feared here. The engineers threaten to strike, and the masters have resolved to meet it by locking up their shops and factories, thereby throwing out of work all employes, whether engaged in the strike or not.

The Strike in Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 16.—Nothing new has transpired in the matter of the strike of the Central Railroad employes. The strikers and their sympathizers held a large meeting last night, in the City Hall, at which several speeches, counseling moderation, were made, and a committee was appointed to urge the co-operation of the employes in East Albany, and to receive communications from officers of the Railroad Company.

It is said that the workmen in other branches of industry here are preparing to strike.

Eight Hours in Boston.

BOSTON, June 16.—A meeting of trades-unions has been called in Faneuil Hall for next Tuesday evening, in furtherance of the eight-hour movement.

Gambling Propensities of the Piutes.

From the Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise, June 8.

About the only vice to which our Piute Indians are addicted is gambling. They are inveterate gamblers, perhaps because it is about the only way they have of amusing themselves. Among the lumber-yards and great timber-yards about the mines, these warm days there are to be seen groups of forty and fifty, male and female, all eagerly engaged in card-playing or wistfully looking on. In rambling about town, half a dozen such groups may be met with in a single day. Half dollars seem to be quite plentiful among them, and not unfrequently gold coins are to be seen put up as stakes. Some of the women are quite as sharp as the men, and are up to all the dodges known to the whites, understanding marked cards as well as the most experienced American sport. The proprietor of a cigar-store in this city tells us that a squaw who comes to his place to buy cards will only take a certain kind. Although he can see no difference in the cards he is selling, she will at once pick out what she wants, and will call them off from the backs as fast as he could by looking at the faces. This squaw and her brother are the big gamblers of all the camps in the neighborhood of this place and also those of Gold Hill, and have things pretty much their own way. A good illustration of their love of gambling is to be found in the case of a young Piute, at Fort Churchill, a few years since, when that military post was in full blast. He first lost his money, then his blanket, and one article of clothing after another. Finally, when he was nearly naked, his opponent offered to play him for his hair, he to be allowed to cut out a lock of a certain size every time he won. The winning Indian was facetious, and so cleared the youngster's head of every hair upon it, except a bunch left here and there where they would present the most ridiculous appearance. When turned loose in this shape the boy became the laughing-stock of the whole camp. The Indians—squaws, bucks and all—fairly screamed out with laughter, and lay down and rolled upon the ground as the comical figure met their gaze.

Fire in Bloomingdale—A Boy Burned to Death.

The wagon-shed of JOHN H. EILERMAN in Eighty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, was discovered to be on fire shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and was speedily burned to the ground. Three wagons and seventy-five hot-house glasses were destroyed. The loss on the building and wagons was $600. In the shed was a large mow of marsh hay, under which the little boys in the neighborhood had made a tunnel. At the further end of this tunnel the youngsters scooped out the hay, so as to form what they termed a play-house. In this hollow the firemen, on extinguishing the flames last night, found the body of HERMAN EILERMAN, three and a half years old, a son of the proprietor. It was burnt to a crisp. It is supposed that the poor little boy crept into his play-house, and while playing with matches set the hay on fire.

The United States Steamer Frolic.

The United States steamer *Frolic* arrived at this port yesterday from Washington and Baltimore. She is to be the flag-ship of Vice-Admiral S. C. ROWAN, commanding the New-York Station and the Navy-yard. The following is a list of the officers of the *Frolic*:

Lieut.-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, commanding; Lieut. Chas. W. Christopher, Executive Officer; Master Wm. H. Beehler, Navigator; Assistant Surgeon, G. H. Tomey; Assistant Pay-master Lawrence G. Boggs; First Assistant Engineer, John Roop, Chief Engineer; Second Assistant Engineer, Charles R. Roelker; Second Assistant Engineer Wm. S. Moore; Second Assistant Engineer, Chas. P. Howell; Mate, John A. H. Wilmuth; Captain's Clerk, Robert LeRoy Wood; Pay-master's Clerk, William H. Parliman.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The collection made for Pope PIUS IX. at the masses in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday realized a little over $900.

MARY STEWART, of No. 137 Washington-street, fell from the roof of her residence to the sidewalk, yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

JOHN DOYLE, four years, of No. 330 Henry-street, was accidentally knocked down by car No. 105 of the Grand-street line, last night, and received two severe wounds on the leg.

The Skidmore Guard (colored) announce that they took no part in the election of TENNIE C. CLAFLIN to the Coloneicy of the Veteran Guard.

CHRISTINE DANFORT, a Frenchwoman of No. 170 Elm-street, attempted suicide last night by taking Paris green. She was taken to a drug-store at the corner of Grand and Elm streets, given emetics and removed to her residence.

THOMAS BROPHY was locked up, in default of $500 bail, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for assaulting Officer JAMES WALLACE, of the Central Park Police, on Saturday evening.

ABRAHAM TALLMAN, a clerk in H. B. CLAFLIN'S establishment, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from injuries received on the Erie Railway, between Passaic and Sufferns, N. J. He lived at Passaic and was carried to Sufferns. While walking back on the track he was knocked down by a train.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Congregation B'nai Israel, took place yesterday at the Synagogue, corner of Forsyth and Stanton streets.

AUGUST WOLFE, a hatter, was found, early yesterday morning, insensible on the sidewalk in front of his residence, No. 311 East Tenth-street, with his skull fractured. He died shortly after. From his being partially undressed, it is supposed that in clambering to the fire-escape from the third story window, in order to reach the roof, where he intended to sleep, he lost his balance and fell.

BROOKLYN.

About 8½ P. M., on Saturday, JOHN A. WINTERS, a child of six years, while playing on a barge at the foot of South Sixth-street, fell overboard and was drowned.

A policeman found an infant about six weeks old in the hallway of No. 300 South Third-street, early yesterday morning. He conveyed it to the Station-house, where one of the female prisoners took it in charge.

On Saturday afternoon, as JAMES CUMMISKY, a laborer in Green-wood Cemetery, was assisting to raise a monument, a slab of marble slipped, knocking him down and injuring him seriously internally, besides dislocating his right shoulder.

T. S. MOULTON, giving his occupation as a merchant, undertook, on Saturday evening, to eject Sergt. MEEKES, of the Tenth Precinct, from the platform of a street-car on which they were riding, but was considerably disconcerted at finding himself arrested and carried to the lock-up.

A fire occurred about 9¾ yesterday morning in the hay-loft of a brick stable, in Union-lane, owned by JAMES ROWELL and occupied by JOHN BURNS, who, with his family, barely succeeded in escaping from the flames. They lost about $500 worth of clothing and furniture. The injury to the stable is estimated at $700.

On Saturday evening, as steam fire-engine No. 1 was proceeding through the Third-avenue to the fire at the Atlantic Docks, it was upset at the corner of Seventeenth-street by the king-bolt breaking. The driver was hurled violently under the horses' heels, and was run over by one of the fore-wheels of the apparatus, breaking the bones of his right foot, and otherwise injuring him.

The body of WILLIAM A. OLIVER, a colored man, residing in Catharine-street, Flatbush, was discovered at an early hour yesterday morning, about 200 yards from his dwelling, with the skull completely mashed in. There is no clue to the murderers. During the day Constable HULSE, of Flatbush, arrested a colored man, named JACOB ANDERSON, on a charge of having murdered WILLIAM ALBERT, and JOHN W. ROBINSON as an accessory, on information given by the latter. ALBERT had been separated from his wife and children for several months, and the murder is supposed to have been the result of a family feud.

LONG ISLAND.

On Saturday the body of an unknown man was found on the Sound shore of Crane's Neck, in an advanced state of decomposition.

The Board of Health of Southampton have forbidden the using of fish for fertilizing purposes within fifty feet of dwellings, and when used at all the ground must be plowed immediately after.

The Board of Supervisors of Queens County met at Jamaica, on Saturday, to decide on a location for the new Court-house. No decision was arrived at, and the Board adjourned to meet at Long Island City, on the 28th inst.

The bill appropriating $5,000 for the improvement of Peconic River has been signed by Gov. HOFFMAN, and the money is now available. Besides this, Congress has appropriated $10,000, and work will be commenced immediately.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Excise Commissioners of New-Brighton have received legal advice, and have decided to grant licenses. The rates will be $100, $50, and $30.

By a section in the new charter, the Trustees of Edgewater are also a Board of Excise Commissioners, and have power to grant licenses, and appropriate money for the public schools.

[Advertisement.]

A GREAT MEDICINE GOING DOWN.—Yes, CASTORIA, the finest vegetable cathartic the world has ever known, is rapidly going down the throats of the constipated, the dyspeptic and the bilious. Moreover, it *stays down*, and goes through. Pleasant to take and painless in its operation.

[Advertisement.]

ROCKWOOD, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 12, 1872.

E. Holmes:

DEAR SIR: Another attempt was made on my house Tuesday morning, but the rascals were "Alarmed."

Respectfully yours. W. N. ASPINWALL.

Office HOLMES' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 7 Murray-street.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, June 15.—FLOUR unchanged and quiet. WHEAT in fair demand and firm for cash, closing quiet; No. 2 Spring at $1 49½, quiet and lower for July at $1 47½; No. 1 Spring, $1 50; No. 3 Spring, $1 35. CORN steady; No. 2 Mixed closed at 45c.@45¼c., cash or June, 46¼c. for July, 48c. for August; Rejected, 42c.@42¼c. OATS steady for special houses at 42c.; Regular dull and easier at 34c.@35c.; for July lower at 34¼c. RYE dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 71c. BARLEY dull and nominal; no sales. WHISKY dull, and holders unwilling to make concessions; 84c. bid., 85c. asked. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged; prices nominally steady. FREIGHTS unchanged and steady. The propeller *Java* left the port this morning with a cargo of 100,000 bushels Oats, the largest cargo ever taken out of this port. CATTLE steady and unchanged. Live HOGS steady at $3 70@$4 05. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 207,000 bushels Corn, 161,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 head Cattle, 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—8,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 311,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 3,500 head Cattle, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, June 15.—Lake IMPORTS—400 bbls. Flour, 117,900 bushels Wheat, 15,902 bushels Corn. Canal SHIPMENTS—16,504 bushels Wheat, 304,371 bushels Corn. Rail SHIPMENTS from elevators—350 bushels Wheat, 7,800 bushels Corn, 5,984 bushels Oats. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 12¼c.; Corn, 11¼c.; Oats, 7½c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet; sales of Western Spring at $7 75@$8 25; Amber, $9 80@$10; White, $10 @$11. WHEAT weak and declining; sales of small lots Milwaukee No. 2 at $1 57. CORN dull at 52c.@53c. for No. 2; sales of 24,000 bushels No. 2 at 52c.; 12,000 do. at 53c. OATS dull and drooping at 45c.

SAVANNAH, June 15.—COTTON quiet, nothing doing; Middling, 24c.; net receipts, 121 bales; exports, coastwise, 465 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 4,239 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 15.—COTTON extremely dull and nominal; Middling, 25c.; net receipts, 142 bales; gross, 142 bales; exports coastwise, 2,605 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 36,874 bales.

GALVESTON, June 15.—COTTON nominal; good Ordinary, 20¼c.; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 239 bales; stock, 3,993 bales.

Havana Weekly Market.

HAVANA, June 15.—SUGAR at Havana and Matanzas—Stock in warehouse, 478,000 boxes and 25,000 hhds.; receipts, 48,500 boxes and 4,500 hhds.; exported during the week, 53,000 boxes and 7,800 hhds., including 10,500 boxes and 5,600 hhds. to the United States. Rains have been more copious lately in the jurisdictions of Havana, Cardenas, Matanzas, Remedios and Sagua, and the increase of crop over last year's, it is expected, will be from 17 to 20 ₱ cent. A very few estates are grinding. Market at Havana steady and favors sellers; buyers are disinclined to operate. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 10¾@11¼ reals ₱ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20 Dutch Standard, 12@14 reals; Molasses Sugar in fair demand; Nos. 8 to 10 at 8¾@9¾ reals; Muscovados, fair to good refining, quiet at 9¼@10 reals; Grocery grades nominal at 11@11¾ reals. MOLASSES quiet; Clayed, 5½@5¾ reals ₱ keg. BACON in full demand but unchanged. BUTTER dull. FLOUR—Merchants refuse to purchase owing to the high demand of holders; quoted at $14 @$16 ₱ bbl. for American. HAMS—American-salted quiet; Sugar-cured in fair demand but unchanged. LARD quiet; heavy receipts depress the market, and stock withdrawn in anticipation of higher prices. TALLOW, $13@$13 25 ₱ quintal; absence of business for want of stock. WAX quiet but firm; Yellow, $9 50@$10 ₱ arroba; White, $16 50@$17. COAL-OIL steady; in tins, 4 reals. LUMBER—White Pine nominal at $39@$40 ₱ thousand; Pitch Pine active at $40 ₱ thousand. SHOOKS dull and unchanged. Empty HOGSHEADS in fair demand at $3 25@$3 50. HOOPS dull. FREIGHTS active; to Northern and Southern ports in the United States, per box of Sugar, $1 25@$1 37½; per hogshead of Sugar, $5 50@$6 25; per hogshead of Molasses, $3 75@$4 25. To Falmouth and orders, 52s. 6d.@55s. ₱ ton. EXCHANGE firmer, but not quotably higher.

AMBER JEWELRY.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

NOS. 20 AND 22 JOHN-ST.

JUST RECEIVED, A VERY RICH AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Amber Jewelry,

CONSISTING OF

NECKLACES,

BROOCHES AND

EAR-RINGS.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR, UNDERHILL & CO., No. 95 Duane-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—Col. Finiger, Daniel Godfrey, J. Hill, A. Sanford, J. Hawes, J. Spencer, J. M. Stewart, E. E. Palmer, R. J. Hughes, C. E. Morse, C. Bolton, F. C. Wetherell and wife, J. Bolton, W. Benton, J. Beresford, C. Bailey, J. Cumming, Rev. O. A. Williams, E. A. Mace, Mrs. McShean, Mrs. Haverty and 5 children, Miss B. Manion, A. Ellis, J. Edwards, J. McInnis, E. Maby, J. Middleton, E. Manners, W. Siddons, F. Shipway, A. Stevens, W. Waldertt, W. Ellis, O. Carter, C. Andrews, E. Angaurde, T. Brenan, T. P. Garden, G. W. Edgar, J. H. Shaw, H. Flynn, Mr. Hood, F. Hugenholtz, W. Campbell, W. Dougherty, E. T. Thompson, Mr. Oewel and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Smithers, Miss A. Schaap, Master Oewel, S. Elmer, W. Genever, J. Howgon, E. Hurley, E. Harrison, H. Hill, H. Harris, W. Marrow, W. Mason, S. Pickup, H. Roe, F. Standhaft, Mrs. B. Gallagher, son and daughter, R. Decker, Mr. Hirckenrash and wife, 3 sons and daughter, Mrs. A. Crook, Mrs. Strong and 2 daughters, Miss F. Humber, J. Wagner, Mr. Pearce, H. Matley, Rev. W. Jones and wife, Miss L. Molan, Mrs. Mare and child, Mrs. H. Rorjzcki and 2 daughters, Mrs. Q. Sheppard, G. Hardy, W. Jackson, J. Jarvis, C. Kirk, J. Kibble, J. Knight, W. McInnis, F. McGrath, F. Rowe, H. Van Zoutereen, J. Wilson, J. Tyler, W. Young, S. Trout, W. Davis, R. Davis, Miss Schaap.

In steam-ship City of Bristol, from Liverpool.—G. C. Doremus, Miss M. A. Fuller.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:28 | Sun sets......7:33 | Moon sets. 1:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...3:47 | Gov. Island...4:36 | Hell Gate..5:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SUNDAY, June 16.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool June 6 and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and 678 passengers to John G Dale. June 9, lat. 51 02, lon. 24 41, passed steam-ship Mississippi, bound E.; 11th, lat. 48 50, lon. 37 38, passed steam-ship Germania, hence for Hamburg; 13th, lat. 44 59, lon. 54 05, passed steam-ship Redewater, bound E.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool June 4, and Queenstown 5th, with mdse. and 841 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans June 6, and Havana 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, Boston, in ballast to F. Baker.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Walker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Oceanic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool June 6, and Queenstown 7th, with mdse. and passengers to J. H. Sparks.

Ship Edith, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess. Came the northern passage, and had light winds to the Banks, and been 13 ds. from thence with S. W. winds and fogs; June 8, lat. 43 20, lon. 64, was in co. with ship Livingston, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for New-York.

Bark Brother's Pride, (of St. John, N. B.,) Boulton, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to Drexel, Morgan & Co.—vessel to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Mina, (Aust.,) Ivancich, Cardiff 38 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came a middle passage, and had variable weather, and been 17 ds. W. of the Banks.

Schr. Joan Somes, Heath, Richmond, Me., for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. S. Hodgdon, Pendleton, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. John Warren, Magar, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Raynor, Mitchell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Croton, Wall, Bangor, with lumber to Nolan & Steers.

Schr. Pallas, Hubbard, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. Louisa, Crockett, Windsor, N. S., with plaster for Jersey City.

Schr. Sarah Jane, (Br.,) Ferguson, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Berry, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. America, Ingraham, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Emma, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. James Buchanan, Kelly, Derby, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie J. Russell, Chapman, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Jane Emson, Van Cleaf, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Jos. Hoffman, Shropshire, Derby, Conn.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harris, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Millie & Frank, Edwards, Providence.

Schr. Math. Shaler, Odber, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Independence, Turner, Fall River.

Schr. J. H. Chaffee, Fox, Portland, Conn.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Kelly, Fall River.

Schr Alice Scranton, Seward, Guilford.

Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Brazos, Gromey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Wm. Young, Carter, Greenport.

Schr. L. B. Ives, Miller, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Sarah Selsey, Scull, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Frances, Norton, Hartford.

Schr. M. Hand, Hallock, Providence.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Wilson, Norwalk.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, New-Bedford.

Schr. Artist, Forrester, Somerset.

Schr. Ambassador, Cole, Hyannis.

Schr. Iris, Long, Newport.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 16.—Arr. steamers Seminole, from Savannah; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; barks Nevada, from Antwerp; D. H Bills, from Georgetown.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16.—Arr. brig Ida M. "Comery," from Matanzas, for orders; United States frigate Constellation, Capt. Jeffreys, from Annapolis, having on board the Midshipmen from the Naval Academy for a Summer's cruise.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Arr. steamer Richmond, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 16.—Arr. steam-ship Leo, from New-York.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 16.—The Inman steam-ship City of Baltimore, New-York for Liverpool, arrived at 9 A. M.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 16.—The North German steam-ship [illegible], from New-York, for Bremen, arrived to-day.

PLYMOUTH, June 16.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Westphalia, from New-York, for Hamburg, touched here to-day on her way to Hamburg.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

TORTOISE SHELL JEWELRY,

NEW DESIGNS AND ARTICLES FOR THE SEASON.

BELFAST

GINGER ALE

SUPERIOR TO THE IMPORTED,

MANUFACTURED BY

CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,

Broadway, Corner 24th-st.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

will continue the sale of their IMMENSE STOCK of SILVER-WARE, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY and FANCY GOODS, during the SUMMER MONTHS. All goods will be sold WITHOUT RESERVE, at a GREAT REDUCTION, to CLOSE THE BUSINESS.

OTIS' Safety Hoisting MACHINERY

OTIS BROTHERS & CO., NO. 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

LAUGHING GAS.

Drs. HASBROUCK & HOWLAND give gas daily, and have given it to over 20,000 persons without an accident. Members of the Dental Association. Rooms No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES RADICALLY cured without the use of knife or loss of business. Henry A. Daniels, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.